THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,463—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
14th Octr	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
21st "	PERSIA	8000	CHINA	8000
28th "	MANTUA b	11000		
4th Nov.	DELHI	8000		
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10000
18th "	MOREA	11000		
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10000
2nd Dec.	EGYPT	8000		
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	8000
16th "	ARABIA	8000		
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
30th "	MALOJA	1200		
1912				
6th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
13th "	PERSIA	8000		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th "	OCEANA	7000		
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th "	CHINA	8000		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th "	EGYPT	8000		
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10000		
9th "	ARABIA	8000	MOREA	11000
16th "	SALSETTE	6000		
23rd "	PERSIA	8000		
30th "	MARMORA	10000		
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000		
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th "	MANTUA	11000		
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
4th May.	EGYPT	8000		
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	ARABIA	8000		

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

b The "MANTUA" sailing on the 28th October, proceeds direct to LONDON via MALTA and passengers for MARSEILLES transhipped at PORT SAID to the "CHINA."

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 491	Rs. 743 or Rs. 861
To London by Sea	Rs. 528 or Rs. 527	Rs 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are Issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. O. SYMES,
Superintendent,
Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE)

CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI

(12th December, 1911.)

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1911	Due Bombay about 1911	Leave Karachi about 1911	Leave Bombay about 1911
City of Athens	5570	.....	.....	12 Oct.	...
City of York	7819	.....	.....	31 Oct.	...
City of Vienna	4672	...	25 Oct.	17 Nov.	...
City of London	9036	14 Oct.	4 Nov.	21 Nov.	...
				For Calcutta	
City of Benares	6973	7 Oct.	29 Oct.	23 Nov.	...
Trafford Hall	6321	23 Oct.	17 Nov.	9 Dec.	...
City of Lahore	7162	30 Oct.	21 Nov.	16 Dec. 1912	19 Dec. 1912
City of Birmingham	7000	16 Nov.	9 Dec.	3 Jan.	...
City of Athens	5394	30 Nov.	23 Dec. 1912	18 Jan.	16 Jan.
City of York	7819	16 Dec. 1911	8 Jan.	29 Jan.	1 Feb.
City of Sparta	5417	4 Jan.	27 Jan.	...	13 Feb.
City of Glasgow	6529	18 Jan.	5 Feb.	26 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	6321	23 Jan.	16 Feb.	13 Mar	...
City of Calcutta	7512	8 Feb.	26 Feb.	23 Mar.	26 Mar.
City of Birmingham	7000	20 Feb.	14 Mar.	6 Apr.	13 Apl.
City of Vienna	4672	...	...	...	...
City of Athens	5591	2 Mar.	24 Mar.	17 Apl.	20 Apl.
City of York	7800	13 Mar.	3 Apl.	27 Apl.	30 Apl.
City of Sparta	5415	26 Mar.	18 Apl.	11 May	...
City of Glasgow	6528	10 Apr.	3 May	25 May	28 May

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the City of Vienna, and Trafford Hall.

FARES	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles	578	891	429	649
" London via Marseilles	653	1,001	489	739
" Liverpool	693	937	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares mentioned include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE

in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. EJ. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., TURNER MORRISON & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Kaisra	1195	Thurs.	12th Oct.	9 a.m.	*via C. M.
Lunga	2184	Fri.	13th Oct.	6 a.m.	† direct
Lhasa	2184	Mon.	16th Oct.	11 a.m.	‡via P. D. & C. M.

*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kaisra," 1195 tons, on Thursday, 12th Oct. calling at Muscat, Lingu, Bushire, and Mahomera.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Pandua," 3765 tons, on Wednesday 18th October, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwandar, Coarbar, Muscat, Lask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah, and Bareh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 8418 tons, on or about 2nd November, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Itaura" 5197 tons on or about 12th October.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct),

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, Bombay.

13th October, 1911.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
RATES	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Bohemia	4234	G. Gillhuber	16th Oct. 1911
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Nov. "
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Dec. "
Habsburg	3979	...	16th Dec. "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1912.
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	4039	...	1st Feb. "
Habsburg	3979	...	16th " "
Semiramis	3999	...	1st Mar. "
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	4039	...	1st April "
Habsburg	3979	...	16th " "
Semiramis	3999	...	1st May "
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	4039	...	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
China	6017	P. Pavisich	27th Dec. 1911
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	28th Jan. 1912
Persia	5895	S. Cilianak	26th Feb. "
Nippon	6350	F. Tarabochia	28th Mar. "
Vorwaerts	5999	B. Danneeker	27th April "
a Austria	7588	G. Raicich	28th " "
China	6017	P. Pavisich	28th May "
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	27th June "

a Will not call at Karachi.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

First Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 360
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 750
" Class to London via Trieste	" 579 to 644*
" Class to London via Trieste and back	" 905 to 1038*
Second Class to Trieste or Venice	" 350
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
" C ass to London via Trieste	" 429 to 440**
" Class to London via Trieste and back	" 683 to 723**

*Fares according to class of railway.
** Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 875
Saloon Class to London via Trieste	" 629 to 691 *
" Class to London via Trieste and back	" 833 to 903 *

* Fares according to Route and Class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	25th Oct. 1911.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.,
53, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

CALCUTTA BRANCH will open 1st November, in Bankshall Street.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON S. W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 850,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritzar,	Kandy	Jinja,
Delhi,	Nuwara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe,
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accounted does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. W. J. K. HEGARTY Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:

4, Crosby Square, LONDON E.C.

CAPITAL £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque J'Outremer.)
WALTER MURRAY GUTHRIE, Esq., (Director of the London Joint Stock Bank Ltd.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOULLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

C. S. CLARKE,
Acting Manager.

JEWELRY

APART from the unwavering and solid demand there is for brooches and bracelets, ornaments which cannot be disregarded with any toilet, and the wide range in hair ornaments from combs and barrettes to fillets and bandeaux, permitted by the present varying style of coiffure, we are inclined to give neckwear the first place as receiving the most prominent fashionable attention, Ear ornaments follow next with hair ornaments a close third.

NECKWEAR

Medallions or Plaques continue to grow wonderfully in popular fancy, possibly because the present fancies are even more dainty and delicate than ever. We have a collection of these ornaments which are unparalleled for absolute exclusiveness and distinctiveness in idea and designs indicating Art in its truest interpretation. Festoon necklaces and necklaces with pearshaped drops in fancy stones or stole effects in braided beads and bands also continue to command admiration while the neckchain and guard attached to a locket are indispensable ornaments for afternoon or day-wear.

EAR ORNAMENTS

The pendulum of fashion continues to support and patronise lavishly ear wear in even a more determined manner than ever. The only discouragement hitherto offered to a more universal use has been overcome and it is now no longer necessary to have the ears pierced in order to wear them; as the ear ornaments may now be attached to the ear by an invisible arrangement. We have a choice collection in earwear which will be found suitable for evening wear, or with very elaborate indoor costumes and also smaller designs for wear during the day or for out-of-door use. Our stock comprises a variety in style from the dainty diamond or pearl bouton close up to the ear to the hanging pendants and hoops, in plain gold or beautifully jewelled.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

JEWELLERS, AND WATCHMAKERS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 83,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, **Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250** may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—**the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.**

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the public that when buying OLIVE OIL they should see that the same is the real produce of the OLIVE TREE as there are several kinds of so-called Olive oils which are only Cotton Seed Oil.

We as Agents for the world renowned FIRM of FERDINANDO NENCIONI of PISA (ITALY) who has been awarded a score of GOLD MEDALS for their produce at the Principal Exhibitions of the World are in a position to guarantee our OLIVE OIL, to be what it is actually called and to have no admixture whatever.

AVOID therefore the poisonous stuff and buy the genuine produce of OIL from the OLIVE TREE, obtainable only.

FROM

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP"

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S Celebrated INVALID'S PORT,

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND

Telephone No. 1718.

Telegraphic Add: TEXACOIL, BOMBAY.

THE TEXAS COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS & IMPORTERS

OF

HIGH GRADE KEROSENE & LUBRICATING OIL.

KEROSENE OIL BRANDS.

Southern Star	150°	Fire Test.
Unicorn	125°	" "
Vishnu	125°	" "

ALL THE ABOVE BRANDS ARE IMPORTED IN CASES.

GRESHAM BUILDING, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING	CAKES.
WEDDING	CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING	CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING	CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING	FLAGS.
WEDDING	FAVORS.
WEDDING	CRACKERS.
WEDDING	RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING	CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

BY BATLIWALA'S AGUE CURED MIXTURE & PILLS.

FEVER AGUE & INFLUENZA.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

for pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness early stage of consumption and indigestion, etc., etc. Re. 1-8-ans. each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English anticeptic drugs. Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

cures ring-worm Dhobies itch etc. in a day. Ans. 4 each.

One Rupee each

OF ALL DEALERS, OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,

WORLI LABORATORY,

Dadar, BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembling, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Reaching up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, &c. Improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and successful means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of rest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. P. H., Ba. I. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTIFICATION.

ENQUIRIES REGARDING ACCOMMODATION in the Amphitheatre on the Apollo Bandar, on the occasion of the Disembarkation and Reception of THEIR MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTIES, THE KING-EMPEROR and QUEEN-EMPRESS, on SATURDAY, the 2nd December, 1911, should be made in writing to the undersigned before the 15th November, 1911.

2. The address must be given in full when applying for a card of admission.

R. M. PROES, A. M. Inst. C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 1st October, 1911.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a SPECIAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank on THURSDAY 12th proximo at 4 o'clock P.M. for the purpose of electing an Auditor in place of Mr. W. Bullock, deceased.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 15th September, 1911.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

APOLLO RECLAMATION COTTON STORAGE GROUND.

FIRMS and individuals desiring to OCCUPY LAND at the Apollo Reclamation Cotton Green, for the Season 1911-12, are requested to make PAYMENT of the Season Ground Rent due on the Plots, by the 15th October, 1911. The Rents should be paid at the Port Trust Fee Receiving Office, at the Apollo Reclamation.

After the 19th October, 1911, any plots not paid for, will be considered as vacant and rented out to applicants as they come forward.

A. PANTON,
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Bombay, 5th October, 1911.

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Delhi	A. 6-57	Delhi	A. 8-45
UP.		UP.	
Delhi	D. 22-45	Delhi	D. 21-0
Bombay (Colaba)	A. 7-20	Bombay (Colaba)	A. 8-15

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From 1st November to 31st December, both days inclusive, the Northern Express will not run beyond Delhi.

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COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—
9¼ inch by 4¼ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred
9¼ inch by 4¼ inch ...Annas 14 per do.
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.
5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand
If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of landed Properties situate at Saral, Taluka Alibag, Zilla Colaba,
H. C. O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 958 of 1909.
Bala alias Rama Kamla.....Plaintiff.
vs
Gopal Nagoo Patel and others...Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., the Receiver appointed herein and in pursuance of the Consent Order made by the High Court in the above suit bearing date the 16th day of June, 1911, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction in one lot at the places and on the day and hour mentioned below the following immoveable properties, viz:—

Lot No. 4, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 12th day of October 1911, at 4-30 o'clock (S.T.) in the afternoon in the Rooms of Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

The following fields situate, lying and being at Mowje Saral, Taluka Alibag, Pot Takdi Alibag, Zilla Colaba.

(1) Field known as "Sal" bearing Survey No. 77 pot No. 6 admeasuring 27¼ gunthas, the Akar payable in respect of which is Rs. 5-9-6.

(2) Field known as "Tale Sheth" bearing Survey No. 99, pot No. 3 admeasuring 17 gunthas or thereabouts, the Akar payable in respect of which is Rs. 3-7-6 and pot No. 4 admeasuring 20 gunthas, the Akar payable therefore being Rs. 4-0-6.

(3) Garden land known as "Tale Sheth" bearing Survey No. 99, pot No. 5, admeasuring 1¼ gunthas or thereabouts, the Akar payable in respect thereof being annas two.

(4) Field known as "Bartarsal" bearing Survey No. 110 and pot No. 3 admeasuring 16 gunthas.

(5) "Warkas" land from Kapra Dongre bearing Survey No. 120 admeasuring 1 acre and 36 gunthas or thereabouts the Akar payable therefore being annas two and pies ten.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs Madhavji Kamdar and Chhotubhai, attorneys for the receiver herein at their office at Esplanade Road or to the undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 16th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as sofas and chairs, single and double almyrahs, tapestry lined drawing-room suites, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, cupboards, phonographs, tiled teapoys and jardineers, double door Austrian safe, Chubb's inner and outer door safe 30 by 22 inches, &c.

By order of R. D. Sethna Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of Messrs. Latham and Co, Insolvents.

1 case Cong Iron samples of machinery parts such as vice, drills, drain cocks, taps, oil cups, pressure gauges,

1 case samples of iron hinges.

At 3 P.M. (S.T.)

1 light rubber-tyred shigram.
1 light rubber tyred brougham.
Property of a European gentleman.
1 rubber tyred brougham in very good order by Shanks and Co. of London.

SALE OF VALUABLE GOLD, SILVER AND PEARL ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from R D Sethna, Esq, the receiver in suit No 918 of 1909 (Behibai vs Achubai) Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No 16 Apollo Street, Fort on MONDAY, the 16th inst at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) gold ornaments such as bangles, ear button, vagite chain, pootli, vala, necklace, watch with chain, carriage, nose-ring medalia, rings, etc. also pearl nose-ring, earring neck ornament, emerald and diamond ring etc, also silver tora, vala, bangles, kada, kargota, waist chain medalia etc,

The above ornaments are on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 12th October, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, etc, at the G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Railway Act 9 of 1890 and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and seeds in bags, cottonseeds in bags, linseed, rapeseed, jawari and toor in bags, empty casks and drums, bundles of bagging, boxes of dates, empty cylinder, boxes of sundry goods, tins and drums of oil, tins of iron bolts bag of cooking pots, iron pully, bags of rice, kegs of paint, bags of castorseed, pieces of machinery, bundle of jarnee, lot of condemned sheets, old records, lot of steel hoops and bands, heaps of sweeping grain, etc., etc.

Re. Bombay to Agra Fort Invoice No, 519 R. R. No. 6,102-66 of 25-5-11, 2 bundles printing papers but actual contents straw boards. Sender Ebrahim Abdul Kadar, Sutar Chawl, Bombay. Consignee.—The Aryan Boot and Shoes Factory, Kazipura Agra.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 12th October, 1911.

INSURANCES.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID.....£ 28,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS... 12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE 1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED..... 8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

REDUCED RATES.
GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
RESULTS FOR 1910.

Policies issued...	...6,650 for	£. 2,345,731
New Premiums (1910)	...	,, 109,674
Annual Income	...	,, 1,451,086
Assets	...	,, 10,466,010
Total Payments under Policies		,, 26,765,113
Actuarially Certified Profits for the Quin

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 10.] [BOMBAY, Oct. 11.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	77 7-16		1-16
do. Rentes ...	94		unchgd
1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	92 1-2		unchgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	83 5-8		unchgd
Bar Silver in London ...	24 1-4	1-16	
do. 2 months' hence...	24 3-8	1-16	
Bar Silver in New York ...	52 1-2	1-8	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25-19		unchgd
do. do. at Berlin...	20-51		unchgd
do. do. New York ...	4·86 3-8	1-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate...	4 p.c.	since	
do. Short London Bills	21st Sept		
3 months' sight ..	3 7-8		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	3 7-8		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 1-4		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 1-2		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	1 2-4		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 1-8		unchgd

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 32 1-32 unchgd.

Amount paid into the Bank of England, about £125,000.

Closing Tone of Silver—Buyers unsatisfied.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easier.	Fair demand.
Futures	...	Steady.
East Indian	...	.....
Manchester	Buyers operating quietly.	
Total Sales	...	10,000 Bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	...	1,000 ,,
Imports	...	Nil
Mid-Americans	...	5·44—9
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown		9 9-16—1·13

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·10 —11	5·03 —12	5·06 —13	5·09 —11	5·11 —11

Mar.-April.	April-May.	May-June.	June-July.
5·13 —11	5·15 —11	5·17 —11	5·18 —11

New York Official noon call Dec. 9·57, March 9·50

New Orleans 10 a.m. Dec. 9·45 March 9·50.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at all U.S. Ports	1,5,000
Receipts at U. S. Last year	62,000
Exports to Great Britain	25,000
Exports to Continent	24,000
Spot Cotton—	9·75 unchgd
Futures—Month of 9·57+7	Declined on bearish private crop reports and advanced on bull support and shorts covering.
Futures—Month of 9·59+7	

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	... 9 11-16—1·16
Futures—March	... 9·52+1
Do. do	... 9·67+1
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Steady.

NEILL BROTHERS REPORT.

Our Circular is quite impartial. The weather continues favourable. There is a good demand.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Karachi ...26 3-8—Value

Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.

Do. Name of Ports—London

Wheat Red Karachi ...Nominal.

Do. Months—.....

Do. Name of Ports— .....

Tone—Steady.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ... Unchanged

Do. Months— .....

Tone—Firmer.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

New South Wales ... Unchanged

Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

LINSEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship..Nominal

Do. Months— .....

Do. Name of Ports— .....

Do. Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p.c. ex-ship 55 Sellers, unchanged

Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.

Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk.

Brown Cawnpore ...50 1-2 Value unchanged

Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.

Tone—Firmer.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ...74 1-2 nominal

Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.

Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp

Tone—Steady.

Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...66+1-2—Sellers

Do. Month—Oct.

Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... ... 14 7-8+1-8

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ...4 5—Oct.-Nov.—Value—Flat.

METALS—

Copper Braziers ..... £ 66—1-4

Yellow Metal ..... d 6 1-16 unchgd

Standard Copper G M B ...Yesterday £54 11-16 to-day £54 5-16

Iron Corrugated Sheets..... £ 11 2 6

ARRIVALS—

"D. Baldino."

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags ...20 6—4 1-2—Sellers.

Do. Months of Shipment ...Nov.-Dec.

Tone—Easier. Only small business.

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... Nominal

Do. Months of Shipments ...Nov.-Dec.

Tone—Still quite neglected.

German Beet-root 88 p. c. ...17 5 3-4—4 3-1

Months of Shipments ...Nov.

Tone—Market opened flat, offered freely. Closed. Steadier.

BARs Similar Crystals C & F India ...23 2 1-4—1 1-2—Sellers

Months of Shipments ...Mar.-Aug.

Tone—Business almost at a standstill.

Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...17 3 —Value, unchgd.

Months of Shipments ...Oct.-Nov.

Tone—Quiet.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16×18 C and F Calcutta Nov.-Dec.—16 7 1-2—Nominal

July-Oct.—1912—13-3—Value.

Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ...Nov.-Dec.—16 9—Nominal

July-Oct.—1912—13 4 1-2—Value.

Fine White Java C & F Calcutta ..... Nov.-Dec.—17 3—Nominal

July-Oct.—1912—15 1 1-2—Value.

Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... . Nov.-Dec.—17 4 1-2—Nominal

July-Oct.—1912—15 3 —Value.

General Tone—Nothing doing, prices unchanged.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [11th Oct. 1911.

EXPORT OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 9th Oct., 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway		
B B and C I Railway	35	40,916
	32	38,332

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened quiet. Demand, and 1s. 4 5-16d. Credits both near and months' Sight 1-16d. T. T. and ere has been little doing to-day, the Banks having closed early pending Council Bills allotments. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d. to 1-16
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. do Francs	...171 1-4
Do. do Marks	...139 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...132 1-2
Shanghai ,,	...175 1-4
Japan ,,	...149 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 94-13 for Cash and 94-11 for the Settlement and improved to 95 and 94-12 respectively. A modeate business has been done, rates closing as under.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	94 15	0
Settlement	,,	94 12	0 buyers.

BULLION:—

Bar Silver in London yesterday closed 1-16 higher for both positions at 24 1-4 for ready and 24 3-8 for delivery in two months. New York was 1-8 up at 52 1-2. The local market has been rather steadier, but the business passing is small. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	Rs	24	0 0
Australian ,, ...	,,	24	0 0
Sovereigns ,, ...	,,	15	0 0
Silver Ready ex duty ...	,,	61	7 0
,, 1st Settlement ...	,,	61	7 0
,, 2nd ,, ...	,,	61	9 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

A fair business was done in contracts late yesterday, Mills and Japan shippers being the buyers. To-day the market opened with good Broach quoted Rs. 265, but shortly after the rate hardened to Rs 269, prices for other description advancing proportionately. During the day the market has been irregular. There has been a fair enquiry for Oomras styles and Bengals and a moderate business is reported. The closing tone of the market is steady and prices are as under.

For ready cotton there has been a better enquiry by mills, and the offtake was moderate.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	Rs.	269-9	March
Fine M G Wardha Hinganghat	,,	267-8	Jan.
Fine M G Nagpur	,,	265-3	,,
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola...	,,	257	,,
Fine M G Khandeish ...	,,	254	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	,,	246-7	,,
Fine M G Bengal	,,	254	Nov.
Fine M. G. Bengal	,,	250	Dec.
Fine M. G. Bengal	,,	246-7	Jan.
F. G. M. G. Bengal	,,	232	,,

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone ...	...	Firm.
Estimated Sales ...	...	12,000 bales
Total Imports ...	...	28,000 ,,

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·14 +04	5·11 +05	5·11 +05	5·14 +05

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July
5·16 +05	5·19 +05	5·20 +05	5·22 +05	5·23 +05

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—The market is steadier with a better demand for ready. We quote:—

Ready ...	Rs.	13	0 0	B.T.
Forward April May ...	,,	11	9 0	B.T.

RAPESEED :—The market is firm. We Quote :—

Yellow Guzerat ready ...	Rs.	9	8 0	B.T.
Brown Etawah ready ...	,,	8	6 0	,,
Brown Delhi Apl.-May	,,	8	7 6	B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—The market is steady.

Bold White 85 p.c. D. J. ..	Rs.	57	12 0	B.T.
White Khandeish 6 ...	,,	66	0 0	
Black Kutni D J ...	,,	50	0 0	

CASTORSEED :—Tone steady. We Quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	7	9 0	B. T.
Apl.-May ...	,,	33	10 0	

COTTONSEED :—Tone quiet. We Quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	26	8 0	

POPPYSEED :—Tone quiet, We Quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	10	13 0	B. T.

MOWRASEED :—Tone steady. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	8	0 0	B. T.

WHEAT :—The market is steady. We quote:—

White Pissi ready ...	Rs.	5	1 0	B. T.
,, ,, Apr.-May ...	Rs.	5	7 0	,,

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,770
Bank of India	67
Eastern Bank	79
Indian Specie	50 3-4

MILLS.

David	140 3-4
Empress Mills	260
Finlay Mills	295
Howard and Ballough	425
Kohinoor	720
Manockji Petit	2,650
New Great Eastern	195
Standard	1,040
Sun Mill	96 1-4
Swan Mill	217 1-2

PRESS.

Indian Cotton	141 1-4

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	147
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	173
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord....	292 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	1,185
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	16 1-2
Treasher and Co	510

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley	497 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday :—

Cotton	1,725	bales
Wheat	28,532	cwts.
Linseed	1,419	,,
Rapeseed	674	,,
Gingellyseed	3,131	,,
Poppyseed	1,051	,,
Groundnuts...	1,829	,,
Castorseed	7,282	,,
Rice	7,537	,,
Myrabollams	4,047	,,
Cottonseed	7,611	,,
Mowraseed	670	,,
Gram	2,276	,,
Jowar	2,305	,,
Maize	129	,,

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, show the following results :—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Plague, Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	1	1	9
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri ...	0	0	9
C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ...	1	1	8
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi ...	0	0	3
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	0	0	17
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	1	1	6
G Mahim and Worli ...	1	1	7
Harbour ...	0	0	0
Hospital ...	0	0	8
Total.....	4	4	66
Same date last year	4	2	82

According to a writer in the "Paris-Journal," thirty-two pictures out of forty-one left to the Louvre by a private collector named Sauvageot in 1856, have disappeared. The missing works include an interior by the English painter Roberts, a Fragonard, a portrait of Queen Elizabeth of England by the Dutch painter Miereveld, and a Lely, representing Queen Henrietta Maria, consort of Charles I,

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SCOTT—October 5, at Kodaikanal, the wife of Mr O R Scott, P W D, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HUGHES—BIRNIE—September 4, at Madras, Cecil Alfred Hughes, Superintendent to H H Zoo Gardens, Mysore, to Frederica Lydia Birnie, widow of the late John Birnie, of Aberdeen, and the Loco Department, S I Ry.

DEATH.

O'NEILL—October 6, at the General Hospital, Madras, Captain Richard O'Neill (Retired, Ordnance Department).

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, Star Attraction "In the Grip of Alcohol". Three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 p.m.

MAXIM : "Some persons work for exercise ; others because they need the money."—SCRANTON TRIBUNE.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the English mails of the 29th ultimo, left Aden at 2 a. m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m. to-morrow.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. on Saturday.

BAND NOTICE.—The string band of the First Battalion of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play at the Princess Gymkhana, commencing at 6 o'clock this evening.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a lecture in Marathi on "Tuberculosis" will be delivered in Kelewady Municipal School by Rao Saheb Dr. Chavan on Saturday 14th instant at 4 p.m. to the Teachers of Municipal Schools in the City. Mr. N. V. Mandlik, B.A., LL.B., J. P. has kindly consented to preside. The public are cordially invited.

MR. ALFRED CAPPER'S ENTERTAINMENT.

MR. ALFRED CAPPER, the drawing-room entertainer, who gave such an interesting performance in "thought transmission and other mysterious phenomena" at the Taj Mahal Hotel a few nights ago, will give a more extended entertainment this (Thursday) and to-morrow evenings at the Town Hall. He will again be assisted by Mr. Owen Hughes, who is a remarkably entertaining conjuror. Mr. Capper, who has several times had the honour of royal commands in England, is now touring India for the first time, and is giving his first performances in Bombay.

BOMBAY CRICKET LEAGUE.

IN our yesterday's issue we published a summary of the results of the Bombay Cricket League matches during the past season, which had been supplied to us by the honorary secretary. According to this the best score made by any team was the 200 for nine wickets hit up by the Customs against the Bombay Improvement Trust. It has been pointed out to us that the Government Telegraph scored 201 for seven wickets against the Eastern Telegraph, but we understand that this score was not returned to the League officials in time for inclusion in the statement issued to the Press.

MR. BASU'S MARRIAGE BILL.

THE following telegram has been sent to the Governor-General in Council:—

The Vadnagara Nagar Grahastha and Brahmins residing in Junagadh, Jamnagar, Dhrangadhra, Morvi, Gondal, Palitana, Wadhwan City, and Camp Dhrol, Wankaner, Limdi, Mangrol, Verawal, Patan, Una, Delvada, Amran, Khambhalia, Jodia, Bramad, Dhorji, Jasdan, Muli, Vasavad, Jetpur, Bagasra, Mahuwa, Amreli, Dwarka, Karachi, Idar, Bombay, Delhi and Rajkot unanimously raise their respectful but emphatic protest against the Hon. Mr. Basu's Special Marriage Act Amendment Bill as marriage amongst them is a sacrament and the Bill proposed would affect their most internal social and religious ties, customs and usages established and acted upon from time immemorial and would seriously and prejudicially affect questions of inheritance and succession which entirely depend upon the sacred ties of marriage. They further confidently rely upon Governments repeated assurance of its policy of non-interference in matters of religion and ancient long continued custom. The community therefore trusts Government will preserve its marriage relations sacred and untouched.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Hall yesterday afternoon, Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, chairman, presiding.

The Commissioner reported that in response to the invitation of tenders for the work of providing a masonry channel and pitching with khandkis the water course from Kalachowki road to Arthur Road and from Curry Road to Delisle Road upto the B. B. and C. I. Railway lines six tenders had been received, namely, Abdulally Karimbhoy and Co. (Rs. 13,228); Napu Patramal and Co., (Rs. 14,767); Virji Teju and Co. (Rs. 14,922) Abdul Wahed Kamberali (Rs. 15,148) ; and Kaikhosru Hormasji Plumber (Rs. 16,483). As the first named tender was the lowest he proposed to accept it and asked sanction to a contract being entered into with that firm.

The necessary sanction was accorded.

Consideration was given to the report of the Sub-Committee regarding the misappropriation of Municipal money by a clerk in the Chief Accountant's office.

Among other things the Sub-Committee reported that the amount (Rs. 2,683) was made good from the security furnished by the clerk, and by recovery from the cashier. The Municipality had thus undergone no loss and the defaulting clerk was prosecuted and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment. The sub-committee then states that if the cashier had taken the ordinary precautions laid down under the system of check in the account office the defaulting clerk could not have suppressed certain items and committed the misappropriation. The defects in the system had been remedied by the introduction of a form which had to be submitted by the department remitting money.

The report was approved and adopted.

The "Tanin" reports that a number of time-expired soldiers at Medina insisted on being disbanded in spite of the advice of their Officers, whereupon the Military Commander appearing to consent, delivered false certificates to the men, who gave up their arms amid the usual rejoicings marking release from service. The men proceeded to the station headed by the regimental band, but had scarcely entrained when, they were surrounded by troops with fixed bayonets, who ordered them to surrender. After a sharp fight, in which several were killed and wounded, the mutinous soldiers were arrested except seven who managed to escape. One officer is reported to have been killed in the scuffle.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

AHMEDABAD BURGLARY CASE.

Judges' Strictures.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Russell and Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar delivered judgment in the appeals of Moti Trikum and Tribhowan Ranchhod, (accused Nos. 1 and 3 in the lower Court), who were convicted of abetment of house-breaking by night and abetment of theft of jewellery worth over Rs. 65,000 and sentenced by Mr. A. F. Kindersely, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, to seven years' and three years' rigorous imprisonment respectively.

Mr. Branson, instructed by Mr. R. R. Desai, appeared for the accused, the Government Pleader was for the Crown; Mr. Tricumlal R. Desai represented the complainant.

Mr. Justice Russell, in delivering judgment detailed the facts of this case and stated the conclusions he had arrived at on the evidence. Dealing with the alleged confessions of the appellants, his Lordship said that both of them complained of having been beaten by the police, but of this there was no satisfactory evidence, nothing had been produced and no evidence, except reports which had not been disclosed, given against the accused by the 23rd of May when the proceedings as to these confessions had begun.

After making references as to what had been done with regard to them, his Lordship remarked that the record before them disclosed what their Lordships hoped was an entirely unusual feature. After enumerating the various steps, which that record showed, were taken by the police, his Lordship said that it was impossible for them to express what they felt with regard to the mode of cross-examining accused persons in the manner done by the committing magistrate in this case, and their Lordships did not hesitate to say that a prolonged enquiry of this nature (it having lasted for nearly one year) against accused persons to bring them up time after time to make what were called confessions, to drag them before panchas in the presence of the police and cross-examine them in the way that had been adopted in this case almost approached a form of mental torture which was as bad as physical torture.

On consideration of the whole case, their Lordships acquitted the third accused, (who is the second appellant,) as in their opinion the only evidence against him of any importance was that contained in his confession, and that confession being held to be irrelevent he was entitled to be acquitted. The conviction against the first accused was confirmed, so also the fine, but their Lordships desired to mark their sense of the extreme delay in the proceedings in this case by which he had been in custody already for over a year, by reducing the sentence of imprisonment by one year. The result was that he was sentenced to six years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 3,000 or in default rigorous imprisonment for one year more.

SEDITION IN KAIRA.

Pleader's Appeal.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Russell and Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar heard an application for revision, made by Mr. Branson, instructed by Mr. G. K. Parekh, of the order made by Mr. A. W. Chuckerbutty, District Magistrate of Kaira, who, in August last, directed Punjabhai Someshwar Bhatt, a pleader of Ahmedabad, to be bound over in his personal recognizance of Rs. 10,000 and two sureties of Rs. 5,000 each to be of good behaviour for one year, he being charged with disseminating seditious literature.

The Government Pleader, Mr. G. S Rao, appeared to support the order of the District Magistrate.

Mr. Branson, in arguing his application, said what he complained of was the procedure adopted by the magistrate. He had not examined the accused under section 342 of the Criminal Procedure Code and had not given a proper opportunity to the accused to defend himself, besides, the accused was misled by the wording of the magisterial proceedings and his last complaint was that the order for the sureties was "ultra vires" as the magistrate had no power to impose conditions with the security, which was very excessive.

Mr. Branson said that the magistrate had directed that the sureties should be persons of undoubted loyalty but how could they undertake to prove that. What he really did complain of was the magistrate's direction that the securities should be persons who would have influence over the accused and would look after him in future. Counsel contended that the magistrate had no power to impose such conditions, and, even if he had, it was most unreasonable to exercise such a power. That was the last part of his contention. His first contention was that his client was never given an opportunity to defend himself and was refused an adjournment to call his witnesses.

Sir Narayan Chandavarkar remarked that the attitude taken up by the accused was, according to the record, that he did not wish to take part in the proceedings.

Mr. Branson said that that was very foolish, but a certain duty was imposed on the Court, who had to perform it.

Mr. Justice Russell said their Lordships did not think that the magistrate had any power to impose such conditions and he was sure that Mr. Rao would not support that portion of the order.

Mr. Rao—No, my lord, I do not.

In conclusion Mr. Branson asked that his client should be given an opportunity of defending himself.

Mr. Rao, in showing cause, said that the magistrate had sent a report to the Court in answer to the affidavit filed by the accused.

Mr. Parukh said that the Registrar did not allow him to take a copy of that report.

Justice Chandavarkar—Why did you not apply to the Court?

Mr. Parukh—I was awaiting notice in the matter.

Justice Chandavarkar—At whose instance did the magistrate send the report? This Court did not ask for it.

Mr. Rao—I forwarded the copy of the accused's affidavit to the magistrate and in reply the magistrate sent this to the Court.

Mr. Justice Russell said that the only thing Their Lordships could do was to adjourn this case for a week and in the meantime to call for a report from him.

Further hearing was then adjourned.

POLICE COURTS.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad has disposed of the case in which a Marwari shroff named Gena Vana charged Sahebram Kasturji, also a Marwari Shroff, with criminal breach of trust and cheating in respect of two pearls of the value of Rs. 400. Mr. B. J. Bhondi, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Kamat, pleader, defended the accused. It appeared from the evidence that the accused got the pearls in pledge from one Hutichand Asaram for Rs. 300, and pledged them with the complainant afterwards for Rs. 400. Some days after the accused went to the complainant and asked him to return the pearls, as he had a customer. He further asked the complainant to wait so that he might pay him off. As the accused, however, had not returned at six in the evening the complainant went to the Picket Road police station to lodge a complaint. Here he found that Hutichand had been arrested by the police on a complaint made by one Jaithals in respect of the pearls, and that the accused in order to produce the pearls before the police had taken them back from the complainant by misrepresentation.

The accused pleaded guilty and said he was willing to pay Rs. 400 to the complainant. He in fact paid the amount in Court and threw himself on the mercy of the Court.

His Worship sentenced the accused to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

MURDER OF AN ACTRESS.

YESTERDAY at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliviera Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Detective Superintendent Sullivan, C.I.D., Bombay Police, charged Savallia Rama a Hindu, in connection with the murder of Soondri alias Kashibai, a Hindu actress living in Mahim.

The circumstances under which the woman was killed have been published already.

The case was remanded to enable the police to make further investigation in the matter.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 12.

(Before the Honourable the Chief Justice and the Honourable Mr. Justice Batchelor.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

650-08 Bhaishankar K and G The Hope Mills Ld vs Sir Cawasji Jehangir Bart another Mulla and M Daphtary F and D.

707-10 Smetham B and Co Gerald Pikard vs C B Robinson and others Little and Co.

449-09 Captain and V Lakhichand Ramchand and another vs The G I P Railway Co Little and Co.

650-08 Mulla and M Sir Cowasji Jehangir Bart vs The Hope Mills Ld. Bhaishankar K and G.

372-09 Ardeshir H D and Co. Amichand Panalal vs Motichand and Harackchand and another J R Patell and Co.

1026-09 Crawford B and Co German East Africa Line Co vs Gulam Hussein Bundeali Somji Captain and V.

576-09 Matubhai J and M Gulam Hussein Bundealli Somji vs Deutsche Ost Africa Line Crawford B and Co.

9-89 Payne and Co Volkart Bros vs Desai Hirachand Vanichand Edgelow G W and Co

192-11 Unralla and P Hepiulla Esufally and others vs The Queen Spg and Wg Co Ld.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar).

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

382-07 M B Chothia Aboo Mahomed Poonjani vs Haji Moosa Aba and others Khunderao L and M

632-11 Captain and V Bai Bachubai and others vs Minocher Dinshaw Edalji and others Shamrao M and H Captain and V

For Further Directions and Costs on Special Commissioner's Report.

187-07 Payne and Co Cassamally Nensi Khairaj vs Mahomedbai Nensi Khairaj Dastur and Co.

For Further Directions and Cost on Commissioner's Report.

270-11 Tyabji D and Co Jame Cooverbai vs Morarji Mathuradas Kamdar and others Madhowji K and Co.

Long Causes.

808-10 M B Chothia Bai Khatizabai widow vs Chandbi widow and others Jamshedji R and D

434-10 Jehangir and S Heptoola Esufally and others vs Meiter Lucins Bruning Co Ldt Oralgie B and C

269-11 Ardeshir H D and Co Bhimji Bhanji vs James Macneill Fainsh and others Payne and Co.

774-11 Thakurdas and Co Mahomed Hassam Haji Jan Mahomed vs Haji Salleh Mahomed Haji Ahmed Noorani and another Payne and Co.

1173-10 Jamshedji R and D Mulji Haridas vs Motabhoy Mulla Essabhoy Thakurdas and Co.

948-10 Bicknell M and Rj Gopinath Premsukhdas and others vs Narondas Manoredas Daphtary F and D.

316-09 Daphtary F and D The Jain Mills Co and another vs. Greaves Cotton and Co Smetham B and Co.

908-09 Captain and V Ayshabibi vs Mahomed Ibrahim Potrick and others Jamshedji R and D.

1154-09 Daphtary F and D Indian Specie Bank Ld vs Hormusji Nusserwanji Vakil and another Thakurdas and Co.

Testamentary Suit.

15-11 Edgelow G W and Co Hudaa Dossa and another vs Gangabai widow Madhowji K and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.)

To Speak to the Minutes of Consent Decretal Order.

343-10 Mirza M and M Narotamdas Becherdas vs Ajab Kumari Tyabji D and Co

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

1172-10 Chitnis M and K C F D'Souza vs A P J D'Silva Norton and another Ragavaya B and N

232-10 Crawford B and Co Bank of Bombay vs Devidas Gangabishen and others Payne and Co

33-11 Motichand and D Fida Hussein Abdul Kayum and vs Abdul Hoosein Abdullali and another S B Mehta.

98-11 Thakurdas and Co Hajee Essac Joosub and others vs Siddick Hajee Ismail and others Little and Co.

127-11 Munchersha and N Ismailji Esufally vs Abdul Rehman Haji Inperson.

326-11 Jehangir G and B Ruttonboy widow and others vs Nanabai Alibai and others Thakurdas and Co Jehangir G and B.

392-11 Smitham B and Co Meeya Ahmed Oosman and others vs Chaturanand Shivcharan and another Dadachand and P

461-11 Jamshedji R and D Manibai widow vs Chandulal Dabookram Javeri Raghavaya B and N.

51-11 Raghavaya B and N Keshowlal Chottalal vs Velji Kanji and another Madhowji K and C Mirza M and M.

313-11 Manchersha D and V Nusserwanji Cowasji Poonawalla vs Bhawaram Ramchandra Khanderao L and M.

381-11 Manchersha and N Harkissondas Haridas vs Bhawaram Ramchandra Khanderao L and M,

351-11 Judah and S Veerji Jeeva vs Nilkantrao Laxman Powar In person.

424-11 Nadirsha and D Tricumdas Doongersey Ardeshir H D and Co.

883-05 Name H and Co Nemtulla Ebrahim Nooroodin vs Abdul Kayum Ebrahim Nooroodin and others Pestonji R K and Co Little and Co Thakurdas and Co.

752-10 Mulla and M Karbala Begum vs Ebrahim minor and others Shroff D and D.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

For Disposal of Claim.

6-82 Payne and Co Tricumdas Mills Co Ld vs Bombay Cotton Mfg Co Ld Claimants Wadia G and Co

Long Causes.

291-11 Mirza M and M Umedbhai Ramdas vs Balkrishna Raghunath Shringarpuri and others Chitnis M and K

311-11 S A Gandhi (for pauper) Bai Laxmi widow vs Hurjiwan Natha and others Motichand and D

838-10 Matubhai J and M Hirji Shivji vs Vinayek Balkrishna Shamshett and others Captain and V Jehangir G and B

373-11 Captain and V Prithiraj Bhagwandas vs Maneckhlal Nanalal Daphtary F and D

88-11 Crawford B and Co Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay vs Ardeshir Sorabji Engineer Mulla and M

1154-11 Edgelow G W Kalidas Nanchand and others vs Purshotam Wathuram and others Matubhai J and M

571-10 Subnis and G Amrit Moreshwar Paroby vs The Shri Buldeo Mills Ld Tyabji D and Co.

1185-10 Mulla and M Vasontrao Madhowrao vs Anantrao Ganpatrao and others.

192-10 Little and Co. Damodar Hemmondas and others vs Jugoomull Tricumdas and others Bhaishankar K and G.

311-10 Madhawji K and C Javeri and Co vs Vallabhdas Jeram and others Raghavaya B and N Smetham B and Co

153-10 Kanga and S Haji Mahomed Dedushti vs Haji Dawood Haji Ellias and another Mulla and M

1045-10 Dadachanji and P Sorabji Khurshedji vs Gangadhar Hariba Chowdhari and others Sabnis and G Madhowji K and C.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Hayward.)

For Consent Decree.

235-09 Daphtary F and D D D Rodrigues and others vs Anjelina Scubella D'Mello and another Smetham B and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

613-08 Nadirsha and D (for pauper) Limbaji Babaji Shinde vs Purkha Dholla and others Wadia G and Co.

144-11 Captain and V Pestonji Jiwanji Mistri and others vs Khedarmoj Bhuramal Wadia G and Co.

711-10 Captain and V Ally Mahomed Haji Cassum and another vs Mahomed Hoosein Makba and others Ardeshir H D and Co.

480-09 Ardeshir H D and Co. E D Sethna vs Fatmabai widow and others Mulla and M.

632-09 Ardeshir H D and Co. Thakoreial Balkrishna and others Mehta vs. Atmaram Balwant Wagle and others Motichand and D Daphtary F and D.

340-10 Little and Co. E A Currim and another vs Abdul Kayum Ebrahim and others, T A Gandhi.

584-09 Manchersha and W Mahomedally Ebrahimji vs Dr. Rajabally Vishram Patell and others Manchersha and W Shamrao M and H.

950-10 Madhowji K and C Ramkishen Madangopala vs Radhakisen Teckchand and others Jamshedji R and D.

458-10 Madowji K and C Mahomedalli Rahimbhai and others vs Hassanalli Abdullali Thakurdas and Co.

873-09

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Shah Ameer 1,921 tons, Captain F. J. Cusak, arrived here on Tuesday evening from October 8, with a general cargo.

The Japan Line steamer Ceylon Maru 3,142 tons, Captain M. Fozawa, arrived here on Wednesday from Kobe September 9, with a general cargo.

The steamer Seirstad 617 tons, Captain H. Larsen, arrived here on Wednesday from Bangkok September 14, with a cargo of timber.

The steamer Beme 1,899 tons, Captain J. Younger, arrived here on Wednesday from Rangoon October 1, with a cargo of bulk oil.

The German East Africa Line steamer Markgraf 3,757 tons, Captain Ihle, arrived here on Wednesday from Dar-es-Salam etc. with a general cargo and passengers.

The P. & O. Co's. steamer Arcadia 3,513 tons, Captain S. Barcham sailed on Wednesday for Shanghai via Colombo with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The Anchor Line steamer Circassia 4,326 tons, Captain C. F. Osborne, sailed on Wednesday for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

The City Line steamer City of York 5,018 tons Captain J. Wilson arrived here on Wednesday from Liverpool Sept. 19, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Itaura 3,362 tons, Captain W. J. Bishop, will sail to-day for Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Beekbergen 2,447 tons, Captain D. Y. de Hond sailed on Wednesday for Antwerp and Rotterdam with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Kasara, 504 tons Captain C. R. King will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Ariosto	2760	Bradley	Hull via Karachi	17-10	J Finlay & Co
D&E Islands	3381	Peck	N F	12 10	M M & Co
F Clan Shaw	2502	Hunter	Chittagong	18-10	J Finlay & Co
G Sha Ameer	1921	Cusock	Mauritius	N F	Bo & H S N Co
H White Cross	1944	Leng	Dunkirk	14-10	W & A Graham & Co
K Lord Stanley	3056	Clibborn	Port Said	16-10	W & A Graham & Co
M Shah Jehan	1635	McBean	Jeddah	18-10	Bo H S N Co
N Iskra	2655	Dobrovich	Hamburg	16-10	J Mackintosh & Co
O Galles	555	Wratt	Repairing		J Mackintosh & Co
P Reichenfels	2906	Kloppenberg	Hamburg via K'chi	19-10	W & A Graham & Co
Q Mansari	2032	Gore	Jeddah	16-10	B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Beekbergen	2447	Hond	Antwerp	11-10	T M & Co
3 Scindia	3253	Kelso	Liverpool	31 10	W & A Graham & Co
4 E Rubattino	2213	Pinzoni	Genoa	15-10	Rubattino Line
6 Wattenfels	2834	Reimers	Rangoon	15-10	W & A G & Co
7 Bohemia	2101	Bartolo	Trieste	16-10	Austrian L S N Co
8 Itaura	3363	Bishop	Calcutta	11-10	M M & Co
10&11 Berbera	3983	Lemarchand	Antwerp	N F	M M & Co
12&13 Persia	4155	Hayward	London	2110	P & O Co
14 Kasara	505	King	Basreh	12-10	M M & Co
16 Queenborough	1891	Jones	Antwerp	15-10	W & A Graham & Co

Offside N.

Netravati	699	Fakeera	Karachi	10-10 B S N Co

B I Dock.

Linga	951	Rothwell	M M & Co

H W P D

Mohamadi	548	Ahmed	N F N F B S N Co
Ponani	552	Fakeera	Bhavnagar 11-10 B S N Co Ld

H W P D

Sabarmati	524	Ahmed	Repairing Bo S N Co

M W D D

Capri	2718	Figari	Hongkong 16-10 G De Grossi

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
10	Shah Ameer	Cusack	Karachi, Oct 8
11	Ceylon Maru	Tozawa	Kobe, Sept 9
	Seirstad	Larsen	Bangkok, Sept 14
	Beme	Younger	Rangoon, Oct 1
	Markgraf	Ihle	Dar-es-Salam, &c
	City of York	Wilson	Liverpool Sept 19

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
11	City of Durham	Beyeh	Karachi
	Arcadia	Barcham	Shanghai, &c
	Beekbergen	de Hond	Antwerp

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Kasara, King, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Itaura, Bishop, for Calcutta, &c.
" Circassia, Osborne, Liverpool, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Salsette, for Aden.
" Ceylon Maru, for Kobe, &c
" Beme, for Karachi.
" Shah Ameer, for Mauritius.
" Seirstad, for Bangkok.
" Scindia, for Liverpool.
" Markgraf, for Zanzibar.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCT. 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—3,002 cwts myrabollans W Bucher; 80 tons till cake Sorabjee Pestonjee and Co.
Circassia s—11,115 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros; 10 horses I Crawford.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—13 bales cowhides P E Boyce and Sons; 150 cwts gum Arabic 143 cwts turmeric bulbs 600 cwts turmeric E Soolianaly 5,000 cwts bonemeal Croft Mody and Co; 91 cwts buffalo horns G Sachedina; 91 cwts buffalo horns J M Rahimtoolla.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—100 cwts rapeseed 990 cwts poppyseed 495 cwts gingellyseed 1,982 cwts wheat John Fachiri.

FOR PORTSAID.

Lord Stanley s—66,000 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

White Cross s—2,000 cwts poppyseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.
Iskra s—24,000 cwts poppyseed, K Devchand and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, L B Lloyd and Co; 270 bales cottonfly, K Vishram and Co.

FOR GENOA.

E Rubattino s—300 bales cotton, 2,460 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Berbera s—260 cwts tin scrap, J G Seth and Co; 3,000 cwts castorseed, 1,000 cwts mowraseed, 16,000 cwts rapeseed, 2,500 cwts poppyseed, K Devchand and Co; 750 tons manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.
Queenborough s—200 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.
Queenborough s—1,962 cwts myrabollams, K Kessanjee and Co.
Beekbergen s—15 bales cotton waste, C Peraj and Co.
Reichenfels s—150 bales cotton fly J C Todiwalla.

FOR HAMBURG.

Iskra s—200 cwts turmeric bull jas Mackintosh and Co; 95 cwts hem Kiddle Reeve and Co; 275 bales cotton fly K Vishram and Co.
Reichenfels s—15,000 cwts rapeseed Louis Dreyfus and Co; 63 bales cotton fly I Kakalbhai.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—1,001 cwts rapeseed A Blascheck and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Bohemia s—100 bales cotton fly K Vishram and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Capri s—80 cwts gum olibannum J Jeethabhoy and Co; 100 cwts gum olibannum G Sojpal; 7 cwts fishmaws 18 cwts sharkfins A Chagla and Co; 500 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 36 cloves E Jeewandas and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Ceylon Maru s—375 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Capri s—100 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.

INDIA AND THE DURBAR

SPECIAL FEATURE.

WILL SHORTLY APPEAR IN

The Bombay Gazette.

EIGHT ARTICLES

BY

Sir WILLIAM LEE-WARNER, K.C.S.I., etc.

Sir THOMAS H. HOLDICH, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., etc.

Sir J. D. REES, K.C.I.E., M.P., etc.

Sir CHARLES BRUCE, G.C.M.G., etc.

Col GEORGE H. TREVOR, C.S.I.

Major F. G. CARDEW.

A YEAR of unprecedented splendour will be appropriately closed by the coming Durbar at Delhi, when the Indian Empire, magnificent, fascinating, complex, will draw all eyes to itself as it welcomes its Sovereign. The interest will be at its height during the weeks immediately preceding the Durbar ceremonies, and these pictures of India as it is are all by writers of acknowledged eminence. Sir W. Lee-Warner, as a member of the Council of India, has made the Native States his special study; Sir Thomas Holdich has spent his life in the Indian military and frontier service; Sir J. D. Rees is the author of "The Real India," etc.; Sir Charles Bruce was Director of Public Instruction in Ceylon; Col. G. H. Trevor has held both military and civil appointments and is well known as a sportsman; and Major Cardew was attached to one of the most famous regiments in Indian history—Hodson's Horse.

INDIA'S ROMANTIC PAST: her peoples and their rulers, places of historical interest.
By SIR W. LEE-WARNER, K.C.S.I., etc.

DELHI, the scene of the Durbar; a city of great deeds.
By SIR W. LEE-WARNER, K.C.S.I., etc.

WHAT A DURBAR IS, (procedure, etc.)
By SIR T. H. HOLDICH, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., etc.

INTERESTING PERSONALITIES AT THE DURBAR: a procession of Princes; native rulers and the terms on which they hold their States.
By SIR J. D. REES, K.C.I.E., etc.

WHAT BRITAIN HAS DONE FOR INDIA and what India is worth to Britain.
By SIR T. H. HOLDICH, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., etc.

THE INDIAN ARMY; How the native regiments were raised. British soldiers in India.
By MAJOR CARDEW.

HOW INDIA IS GOVERNED; Calcutta and Simla, the Civil Service, etc., the new Council established under Lord Minto.
By SIR CHARLES BRUCE, G.C.M.G., etc.

SPORT IN INDIA; Tiger-hunting and Pig-sticking feats.
By COL. TREVOR, C.S.I., etc.

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As. 12.

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For Candidates Preparing for Examinations in Pianoforte Playing.
As. 6.

THE MUSIC STUDENTS COPY BOOK Containing the necessary HINTS & EXAMPLES on the writing of musical notation for Private Study and all Examinations.
As. 12.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
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BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 12th October, 1911.

MINERAL PRODUCTION OF INDIA.

THE methods of collecting returns o mineral production in India are becoming more precise every year and the machinery employed for the purpose more efficient. Hence trustworthy figures are gradually increasing and it is hoped that before long the minerals, of that class for which regularly recurring and full particulars cannot now be procured, will be reduced to a very small number. In the case of minerals still exploited chiefly under more primitive native methods and thus forming the basis of an industry carried on by a large number of persons each working independently and on a small scale, the collection of reliable statistics is impossible, but the total error from year to year is not improbably approximately constant and the figures obtained may be accepted as a fairly reliable index to the general trend of the industry. The chief minerals falling under this category are iron-ore and tin-ore. In the case of gold, the small native alluvial industry contributes such an insignificant portion to the total outturn that any error from this source the Geological Department regards as negligible, while it believes the opening of the Tata iron and steel works in the near future will probably bring the returns for iron-ore into a similar position. Taking the returns of mineral production as they stand we find that, as regards the more important ones, for the first time since 1898, there was a fall in the total value in 1909 amounting to 4.6 per cent., but this has once more been converted into an increase, although the total value in 1910 was still below those of 1907 and 1908. There were decreases in coal, petroleum, salt-petre and jadestone, while there were rises in manganese, salt, mica, lead and wolfram. In the case of coal the decrease in value equalled twelve per cent., which must be set off against a rise of one and a half per cent. in quantity. The values of iron and chromite produced also fell by 41 and 70 per cent., respectively, whilst there was an insignificant decrease amounting to 0.1 per cent., in the gold production, due to the closing down of the Dharwar mines during the year. These decreases, however, have been counterbalanced by the rise in production of graphite, tin, silver and gnesite, with the exception of the decline, amounting to eight per cent. in value. Of the petroleum output, the figures generally show a steady rise which is regarded as a sign of healthy industrial progress. Still the new mining concessions of the year fell short of the number of the previous twelve months by fifty-eight, the total being 635. The Geological Department however does not consider the fact of any serious import. The numbers fell off principally in Baluchistan while they rose in Burma owing to a rush for tin and wolfram in Tavoy and Mergui.

A cheerful outlook is taken with regard to coal, for although in 1909—for the first time since 1882—a falling off, of seven per cent., was noticed, attributable, by the way to non-production during a boom in the previous year, there are now indications that the industry has recovered from the check. Prices are more in accord with those prevailing before the boom and it is generally felt that the gradual increase in demand will be maintained. Further evidence of improvement in the industry is found in the marked increase,—nearly 43 per cent. in the exports of Indian coal and coke. The large increase, amounting to 36 per cent. in the amount imported is regarded as an equally good sign. This increase is attributable chiefly to the complete extinction of the import of Japanese coal and the reduction of from fifty to eighty per cent. respectively of the amounts imported from Australia and Natal. With the exception of the Central Provinces, Eastern Bengal and Assam, and the North-West Frontier Province all the coal-producing provinces showed an improved out-turn. From 11,870,064 tons the yield rose to 12,047,143 tons, about 97 per cent. of this increase being attributable to the Gondwana coalfields. In Assam, it appears, small quantities of coal are won from the outcrops in the Sibsagar and Jaipur districts and are used locally in the tea-factories. Outside Makum however, no definite industry has yet been established, although an attempt is now being made to undertake serious mining in the Jaipur field. Encouraging results are anticipated from the seams in the Namchik river, but on the property of the North-Western Railway Company the outlook is not bright, for they are closing down the Dandot colliery and giving up the use of Salt Range coal. There has been a marked improvement in the quantity worked by each individual employed at the mines which is accounted for not by any greater activity on the part of the hewer so much as by the extended use of mechanical appliances in mining. The consequence is that although the output has risen by over 17,700 tons, the number of persons employed daily has been reduced by over three thousand.

Manganese prospects seem brightening, for the rise in the price of ore during the year under review resulted in a considerable increase in the total production, which rose from 642,675 tons valued at £603,908 in 1909 to 800,907 tons valued at £849,455, an increase of nearly twenty per cent. in quantity and over forty per cent in value. The output was somewhat in excess of exports, though the total shown in the returns does not include the exports of Marmagao, which port deals with the Sandar and Mysore manganese. The figures, however, are estimated at below seventy and a hundred thousand tons. Petroleum output declined by eight per cent, but the result does not prove discouraging for oil has been struck at Minbu and it is hoped that a productive field may be developed. Exports however rose and the exports of paraffin wax have very nearly trebled in the past three years, of salt India produced in 1910 nearly 24 per cent. more than in the previous year, consequently imports of foreign salt showed a corresponding decrease. Concerning tin ore the figures are doubtful as the industry is carried on by a number of small Burmese holders, working on primitive lines and under conditions which render it practically impossible to obtain any reliable figures as to the total output of ore, which is deduced merely from records of the quantity passed through the customs stations. But the industry though perhaps capable of expansion, is still very small and while the imports are valued at £ 300,000, our own production is set down at less than £19,000—yet this small sum shows a rise of 92 per cent and the output may considerably increase. Attention is being turned to the deposits of wolfram in Tavoy and Mergui and European companies have been formed to work it; but it is yet too soon to prognosticate with what success.

A UNIVERSITY FOR JEWS.

ONE of the greatest schemes in Jewry at the moment is that put forward by a Hebrew gentleman of Cambridge for the establishment of a university for Jews at Jerusalem. Jewish learning, argues the originator of this scheme, is to-day in a state of disorganisation. There are many men engaged in the work, but there is no definite goal and there is no co-ordination. There is also a complete dearth of colleges for Jewish knowledge. There are professional seminaries in which rabbis and teachers are trained, but in England at any rate, there is no single Jewish institution in which an ordinary layman, who wishes to study Jewish history or Jewish literature systematically on modern lines, can find admission. The only solution seems to him to be the establishment of a Jewish university, which would bring together the great scholars of the Jewish race now scattered amongst the savants of the nations. Not only would it be a gathering centre for them, but it would provide an open-door to Jewish culture for all those who wished to enter. Mr. Abrahams considers that no more suitable place for such a university could be imagined than Jerusalem. He asks, "What Jew would not be proud to spend a few terms at the University of Jerusalem? He may, as hitherto, go to Cambridge, Berlin, or Vienna. But if it were possible for him to attend a post-graduate course in Jerusalem, would he not gladly seize the opportunity?" If, however, Mr. Abrahams can claim the honour of being the first Jew to conceive of such an object, the honour of having taken the first step towards the realisation of the project belongs to Mr. Rabinerson, of Kieff. This famous millionaire is not only a philanthropist who distributes doles to the Jewish poor, but he is also a philanthropist in the sense of distributing education, as it were, to the Jewish masses. He has already spent vast sums of money in the encouragement of literature, and particularly of higher academic studies. Jewish culture has always been the special object of his attention, and to revive this he has assisted in the erection of schools and libraries. The scheme under consideration to establish a university in Jerusalem is particularly the object of his munificence. Already an international committee has been formed, composed of Jewish professors and university teachers, and the work of this committee will be to elect scholars and supervise their research. Each scholar will receive a splendid studentship, which will enable him to carry out archæological or literary investigation, most preferably in Jerusalem itself. These studentships Mr. Rabinerson has enabled them to provide, and it is not improbable that from these beginnings the Jews will one day find themselves equipped in Jerusalem with a complete teaching university.

GERMANY AND INSURANCE.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S Insurance Bill is much in the mouths of political speakers just now. Mr. Winston Churchill has given an assurance of the Government's intention to pass it, while Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, answering a correspondent, denies that it is not acceptable to the large majority of the Labour party. We are thus certain to hear a good deal more of the Insurance Bill in the near future. In past discussions of the measure the country, which has always been pointed to so that with the most admirable insurance laws, is Germany, and in view of the bearing which the German example has upon the debating of the British bill, a sidelight, which is thrown upon it by a recent British official report on German trade, is worth considering. A defect, which some of Mr. Lloyd George's measures have betrayed in the past is a tendency to require considerably increased estimates very early in their operation, and the experience in Germany, according to this report will certainly supply the Chancellor with a warning of the pitfalls which may be before him, and possibly, will indicate to him the way in which they may be avoided. The burden on German industry under the existing scheme in that country already amounts to approximately eight hundred million marks, or forty million pounds. Under a new scheme, by which the classes benefitting from insurance are to be extended, the additional cost has been estimated at one hundred and thirty-five million marks, making a total of nine hundred and thirty-five million marks. This proposal is viewed with alarm by German commercial circles. It is complained that social schemes have been extended without reference to employers, and that these are now approaching "the limit of bearable burden," while the expenditure is growing at such a serious rate that it must tell against Germany in foreign markets. At the same time the doctors are crying out, as they are in England, that they will be robbed under the new scheme of some eight millions of their patients. The most serious aspect of the returns however is the rate at which expenditure has grown, it being computed on inquiry from several leading industrial concerns that the amount to be paid per head of the employed had doubled in the last twenty years. We do not advance these facts as any argument against the Insurance Bill as a whole, a well-adjusted insurance scheme is a social measure we believe which will confer great benefits upon the working-classes. At the same time if too heavy a burden be imposed on industrial concerns, working-men will only suffer, and although the Government have recently announced that they intend to carry through the bill without any material alteration, we hope the serious warning which this official report contains will not be lost upon them.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE CHURCH.

THERE is another flutter in the Welsh political dove-cotes, and as on this occasion it relates in an important degree to the programme of Mr. Asquith's Government, it is rather more interesting than Welsh scares and squabbles are wont to be. Mr. Keir Hardie's colleague at Merthyr, Mr. Edgar Jones, is a paid lecturer under Liberal head-quarters, and the other day he offered certain advice to the Welsh people, which their parliamentary representatives regard as extraordinary and alarming. They are under an uneasy, impression that Mr. Jones was inspired in his suggestions from the Whips' office at Westminster, and construe them to mean that the Government possibly intends to postpone the Welsh Disestablishment Bill until after the Irish Home Rule Bill has been disposed of, and further that the disendowment clauses may be dropped from the Bill. If there is any truth in this assumption it is of the greatest moment to Churchmen all over the world. It is well recognised that the present attempt to disestablish the Church in Wales is only the forerunner of a greater effort to attack the position of the Church in England, and if this hint of the Government's intentions be well-founded, it indicates not only a remarkable weakening of their position towards the Welsh Church, but a similar weakening and probable further deferment of their attack in England. It is unfortunately a little difficult to judge, whether the Welsh fears have any foundation. For the Welsh members seem as liable to fright, as they are complacent under disappointment, when it, as it often has done, overtakes them.

HIS Excellency the Viceroy has granted private interviews to the Maharaja of Durbhanga and the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya on Tuesday.

IT is understood that it is unlikely that the question of a permanent successor to Sir Edward Baker will be settled until after the Royal Visit.

IT is stated that no news of any special importance has been received from Southern Persia during the last few days. The main trade routes are still blocked and it seems uncertain when they will be re-opened.

THE Chitral Reliefs are proceeding without incident, and, unless a very early snowfall occurs, the passage of the Lowari Pass by units moving back to India should be unaccompanied by any hardships.

THE forty-fourth anniversary of the taking of Rome by the Italian troops was celebrated throughout Italy on the 20th September. Enthusiastic demonstrations were held, and all the towns were beflagged.

ON the occasion of Mr. Taft's fifty-fourth birthday on the 16th September, King George sent a telegram congratulating the President, and trusting that "the friendly relations of our two countries may ever continue."

THE Constantinople papers report a Moslem riot at Monastir against the doctors, owing to sanitary measures taken to combat cholera. An Ulema took a conspicuous part in the proceedings. The Chief Sanitary Commissioner has been compelled to resign and leave Monastir, as his life was threatened. The Vali was obliged to agree to the demands of the mob—namely, to permit the sale of fresh fruit, to reopen the water supply, which was closed owing to contamination, and to permit the rite of washing the corpses of the cholera victims.

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

ITALIAN ASPIRATIONS IN TRIPOLI.

BERLIN, SEPT. 22.

The resolute ways of procedure in Morocco not only by France but also by Spain have offered material to the Italian Press for lamenting the standstill of Italian colonisation in Northern Africa and especially for reviewing the Tripolitan disappointments. From a glance at a map of the Mediterranean countries this outbreak of patriotic misgivings in Italy is quite understandable. The western basin of the Mediterranean sea will probably soon be entirely appropriated by France and Spain. It is not yet forgotten how Tunesia that lies directly opposite to Sicily and is only separated from this island by a narrow sea that does not prevent the sands of the desert to be blown over, was occupied by the French thirty years ago and then economically tied so closely to the "mother country" that not only the old predominance of Italian trade was lost, but that from Tunesia the very term for that prohibitive commercial system is derived which avowedly aims at the exclusion of all non-French traders from the colonies of the Republic. As Tripolis is the nearest part of the North African countries along the shores of the eastern part of the Mediterranean, the idea prevails in Italy, that simultaneously with the extension of a French Protectorate over Morocco a "compensation" ought to be found for the Italians by making them the proprietors of Tripolis. Not without reason some papers recall the memory of the good services rendered by Italian diplomatists to the French Moroccan policy in 1902, and again during the Conference of Algeciras in 1906. At that time it was understood that France had given an assurance not to stand in the way of Italian aspirations regarding Tripolis. The good humour of Prince Buelow in alluding to the unprogrammatic dance with which fair Italy favoured France in that period was understood as a connivance in a "pacific penetration" of Tripolis by the Italian ally in consideration of the fact that in former centuries the whole trade on the Mediterranean had belonged to Venice, Genoa, Amalfi and Pisa.

But for an unbiassed observer of the present state of things it is difficult to believe in the possibility of transforming these Italian hopes into anything like tangible reality. The time has passed, when the sympathies of the great powers could be of much service to aspirations of this kind. Thirty years ago when France boldly appropriated Tunis, the national feeling of the Turks was dormant; the recent revolutions have brought it to new life and nobody can doubt that the Young Turks will stoutly resist any further attempt of outsiders helping themselves to slices of Turkish territory. Especially France is at present prevented from lending help to Italy's vindication of "reasonable claims" in Tripolis, for on February 14th, 1910, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs signed a Treaty fixing the boundaries between French Tunesia and Turkish Tripolis. If, therefore, the Italians were now to invade and conquer Tripolis, the French Republic could not guarantee their colonial expansion. At her own risk alone Italy is not likely to fight the Turks. Such a dangerous war is by no means to the liking of the patriots who believe in the "star of Italy" that ever since the foundation of the national state fifty years ago secured the desired aggrandizements by foreign help. In the present situation again the shrewdness of Italian statesmen is invoked by the Italian Press. Important "conversations" of Signoro Giolitti and the Marquis di San Giuliano are hinted at; assurances by French and English statesmen are spoken of as though they had actually been given. It is true the power of imagination does not stretch so far as to expect assistance in this diplomatic game from Germany; for why should she assist in a diplomatic robbery of Turkish soil for the benefit of Italy, whose representatives at the Algeciras Conference surprised the world by unfriendly acts against the German ally? But of the Austrian Government the sanguinic politicians of the Italian Press expect a ready connivance, because a Tripolitan adventure would detract the Italian rivalry from Albania, where Austrian interests might be more painfully hurt by Italian competition. English sympathies are counted with as a traditional asset without asking the most plausible question, whether the "unspeakable" Turk has not been succeeded by a parliamentary Regime heartily approved of in Downing Street, and whether the unrest in India still allows to offend the Mahomedans by hostile actions against the Khalif. It goes without saying that statesmen like Signore Giolitti and the Marques di San Giuliano do not share the phantastic views of their compatriots; but the reminders to the Italian wiseacres by the official telegraphic service proved to be of little avail.

But such phantastic agitations as those of the Italian Press are not only void of any practical success. They are even fruitful of serious disadvantages to the Italian mercantile interests in Turkish North Africa. The Sublime Porte cannot overlook the effect these Italian declamations of Tripolitan claims produce on public opinion in the Ottoman Empire. The Committees of the Young Turks demand that every precaution be taken against an Italian pacific penetration of Tripolis, and the local authorities keep a watchful eye on the recent commercial activity of Italians in their districts. Arabian and Turkish dealers alike think it their patriotic duty to avoid closer relations with their Italian friends. Thereby the discontent of the Italian patriots is growing from day to day, and complaints are lodged with the Italian Embassy at Constantinople. There is little fear lest these recriminations will lead to a war between Turkey and Italy. But the damage caused by the suspicions of the Turks appears irreparable and is likely to frustrate all attempts at a genuinely "pacific penetration" of Tripolis by enterprizing Italian traders. Thus exaggerated zeal obviates its own aims.

BOOM IN THE SUGAR MARKET.

Since the beginning of the current year the prices of all varieties of sugar in the wholesale markets have more than doubled. From less than nine shillings, the average quotation went up to nearly nineteen shillings. Within the last six weeks we witnessed a rise of not less than five shillings per cwt., and even the first eleven days of September brought us another enhancement of two shillings. As an explanation of this advance the continuous drought of this summer is pointed to, the beet-roots showing a very poor development all over Central Europe. Indeed, the estimates of the forthcoming crops are now by a million and a quarter below the production of last year as far as beet-roots are concerned. Whether the cane sugar of the tropical and sub-tropical regions may compensate to some extent for this extraordinary shortage, is yet uncertain. It is satisfactory that the strike of the cane pluckers in Queensland failed in consequence of the women offering their services; but on the other hand we are assured that the United States will absorb the whole production of the West Indies. Nevertheless, we are inclined to believe that the fears of a dearth in the sugar markets are exaggerated. It is to be kept in mind that this year's failure follows upon a most rich harvest of beet-roots. The year ending on August 31st is now reported on by the statistical Bureaus of most countries. The result is shown to give considerably higher figures than ever, both for the yield of beet-roots and the manufacture of sugar. In Germany the produce is about 23 per cent. higher than the average of the last five years, and upwards of 25 per cent. above the result of the previous year. But there is another reason that will prevent the quotations to run amok. We have nowadays such a serviceable substitute for sugar as saccharine. Its price is kept high by the heavy duty levied on it in all Agrarian countries; but if the more nutritious means of giving sweetness to our food is too dear, people will resort to it for the sake of economy. Nor is it a secret that the manipulations of the Parisian speculator Santa Marina are responsible for the recent rise of prices. The fact that within a few hours the quotation could rise by 1 1-2 shillings per cwt. is accountable for only by speculative methods. Generally a reduction set in immediately, because many cautious bulls realised their quick gains. Fortunately the clearing houses raised the margin deposits for investment in sugar already. It has been remarked that the serious dealers have been very reluctant in purchasing any amount of the new crops. They justly point out that the visible quantity of sugar is not less than 51,600 tons and therefore sixteen per cent above the available quantity at the same date of the previous year. It is therefore to be expected that the wild exaggerations of the speculation will not long continue to dictate such exorbitant prices as we now arrived at.

GERMAN AND NON-GERMAN SUBJECTS IN GERMAN UNIVERSITIES.

The rapid growth of the number of students in German Universities is a symptom not to be overlooked by the observer of the present state of things in Germany. From the matriculation lists we perceive that the craving for learning always characteristic for the average German is spreading more and more even in these days of money-making. One generation ago the number of students in all German Universities amounted to about 22,300. During the last thirty years it rose to 57,230, i. e, nearly 2 2-3 times the former figure. This remarkable phenomen is not due to the foundation of new Institutes of learning honoured with the name of Universities as in other countries. There has been no addition to the 21 Universities already in existence in 1880; the only change being that recently the Academy of Munster in Westphalia has been supplemented by the faculties of Law and Medicine. Nor is the above figure explained by the easier access to the seats of learning. For it comprises only regular students properly immatriculated in the Academic Rolls; there are, besides, upwards of 4,000 Elective Students in German Universities. Thus we arrive at a total of 61,290 students or an average of nearly 3,000 per University in the summer of 1911. The question arises whether the attendance is not growing too high for the purpose of quiet study. There is a difference of somewhat larger and rather small Universities in the Fartherland; but even the smallest are frequented by about 1,000 students. Fourteen Universities have more than 2,000 students. By far the largest is Berlin with 8,039 students; then follows Munich with 6,942, Leipzic with 4,888 and Bonn with 4,174. Of the others Freiburg stands first, but is closely followed by Halle, Breslau, Gottingen, Heidelberg, Marburg, Tubingen, Strassburg, Munster and Kiel. With the single exception of Giessen, all German Universities had more students this summer than in 1910.

Considerable interest is the fluctuation of students from foreign countries. The number of them was 1900 in 1891; in the last twenty years it rose steadily and is given as 4,519 in 1911. There is now more stress laid on the certificates of maturity demanded from foreign students. This accounts for the falling off in the number of students from America from 446 in 1891 to 292 in 1911. This loss is more than compensated by the increase of students from the neighbouring countries of Europe, especially Spain and Russia. If the Asiatics number now more than double the figure for 1891 (176 against 84), the Japanese students account for this growth. Africa sends only 20 and Australia 6 students to Germany. How small are these numbers compared with the 2,040 Russians (twenty years ago their number was 407), the 47 Austrians, the 310 Swiss and the 157 English students. Comparatively large is also the number of Bulgarians, Rumanians, Montenegrese and Greek students in German Universities, together these small countries send 450 young men to the Fatherland for the purpose of study. Turkey had this summer 55, France 34, the Scandinavian countries 38, and Italy 35 students in Germany.

Two points deserve special consideration after a perusal of these rows of figures. It is well-known that despite their sustentation funds all German Universities are largely supported by annual allowances from the public coffers of the Federal States. If we presume that the expenses are evenly distributed per head of the audiences, we arrive at the conclusion that one twelfth of the outlay is made for the benefit of foreigners; or that as much as two of the twenty-two Universities could be spared if only German subjects were admitted. But nobody thinks of begrudging the hospitality shown to foreign students; nor is there a word lost about those Federal States which, like Oldanburg, Brunswic, etc. have no University of their own and do not contribute to the maintenance of any Academic Institute. The second point is, whether it was not desirable to found new Universities to which probably the overflow of Berlin, Munich and Leipzic Universities may be diverted. Hamburgh and Frankfurt on Main have been singled out as the most appropriate seats of two new Universities. At present the question whether these new foundations are to be reckoned within a near future, has not yet been definitely decided. But the probabilities are, that by the generosity of the wealthy merchants in both places we shall soon hear of the inauguration of two additional seats of learning in the Fatherland.

L. ASCH.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, OCT. 9.

In a "Jarida" Extraordinary, circulated to-day, H. H. the Nizam's Government publishes the following programme in connection with H. E. the Viceroy's visit to Hyderabad :—

Monday, 16th October.—8-15 a.m.: arrival of the Viceroy at the Hyderabad Railway Station where he will be received by H. H. the Nizam and thereafter proceed to the Hyderabad Residency buildings which His Excellency will occupy during his stay here:—10-30 a.m.: "Mizaj Pursi" ceremony when the Nizam will visit the Viceroy to inquire after His Excellency's health; 12 noon: The Viceroy will pay the return visit to His Highness at the Chaw. Mahala palace; 3 p. m.: The Viceroy will go to Bolarum to witness Golf at which the Nizam also will be present. 8 p.m.: Quiet dinner at the Residency

Tuesday, 17th October:—Morning—Cheeta Hunt, afterwards breakfast for the Viceroy at H. E. the Minister's palace at 9 o'clock, H.H. the Nizam participating. 2-30 p.m.—H.H. the Nizam will have a private interview with H. E. the Viceroy at the Hyderabad Residency. 4 p.m.—H. E. the Viceroy will visit Golconda fort and drink tea with H. H. the Nizam in the Bala Hisar. 8-30 p.m.—Banquet at Chaw Mahala palace when post-prandial speeches will be delivered.

Wednesday, 18th October.—Morning: H. E. the Viceroy will witness a grand review of troops at Secunderabad at which the Nizam will be present. 4 p.m.—Inspection of jewels and arms at the Chaw Mahala Palace after which H. E. the Viceroy will drink tea with His Highness. 8 p. m.—Dinner at the Hyderabad Residency followed by a Reception at which the Nizam will be present. 11-30 p.m. Private departure of H. E. the Viceroy who will entrain at the Hyderabad Railway Station.

The Chalum or fortieth-day ceremony of the late Nizam having taken place last Thursday, preparations have since been vigorously pushed through to give the route the Viceroy will take a gala appearance on the occasion of His Excellency's visit. There can be no doubt that Lord Hardinge will be favourably impressed by the splendid reception that awaits his visit here.

For the forthcoming Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December next, His Highness has commanded that in addition to the other escorts that will accompany him, 14 units of the Nizam Mounted Volunteers will be included in the suite.

The Mission conducted at St. Mary's Cathedral, Secunderabad, by His Lordship the Catholic Bishop of Poona and the Rev. Father Will, was concluded last night when Dr. Doring gave a touching and eloquent sermon on the sacrament of Penance and Divine Grace after which the solemn service was closed with the benediction of the cross and the Blessed Sacrament. The congregational singing was exceptionally good.

Although plague may be practically accounted a circumstance of the past, precautionary measures to check an outbreak by importation or otherwise are not lacking. And thanks to the good sense of the people the efficacy of inoculation has successfully appealed to their better judgment. Hundreds and hundreds are daily getting themselves inoculated willingly and the staffs of the various local hospitals are now more than busy.

THE text has been issued of an agreement signed on the 17th August at Berlin whereby the Governments of the United Kingdom and Germany will arrange for a more thorough investigation into the extent of leprosy, the ness in the Gold Coast Protectorates Ashanti and Northern Territories will ke

ACTION OUTSIDE TRIPOLI.

REPULSE OF THE TURKISH ASSAULT.

Italy's Main Expedition Sets Out.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST NAVAL ATTACK.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Oct. 10.

It is officially stated that the first contingent of the Tripoli expedition left Naples on the night of October 5th, and landed to-day at Tobruk, taking formal possession.

However, according to information leaking out in spite of the censorship, the main expedition began to sail from various ports last night. The last ship leaves to-night. All meet east of Malta, and are expected to arrive off Tripoli to-morrow.

Every available war-vessel has been pressed into the service for escort purposes.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct 10.

The Cabinet has decided upon the closure of Italian industrial, financial and scholastic establishments in Turkey, and on the seizure of Italian steamers.

Assim Bey has accepted the post of Minister for Foreign Affairs.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 11.

In consequence of the Italo-Turkish War, 500,000 tons of goods have accumulated at Taganrog and neighbouring harbours. Of this 70 per cent is wheat, consigned to Italy.

MILAN, Oct. 11.

The expedition to Tripoli is being conducted with extraordinary precautions, as though a naval attack were feared.

A fleet of battleships, cruisers and destroyers is escorting sixty transports. At night they steam with lights out. The whole convoy presents a front of five miles.

Attaches of all the Powers, including Japanese and Chinese officers, are accompanying the General Staff.

MALTA, Oct. 11.

About 450 Maltese refugees are returning to Tripoli to-day.

ROME, Oct. 11.

The Government has sent a transport with provisions to feed the inhabitants of Tripoli who are starving.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

According to special accounts from Tripoli, the Turks attacked the Italian field works at one o'clock on Thursday morning. The searchlights of the warships, however, detected the Turks. The latter fought vigorously, but were repulsed by a heavy fire from the Marines in the trenches, who received aid from the warships.

ROME, Oct. 11.

At 1-45 yesterday morning three hundred Turks in Tripoli attacked the Italian post guarding Bosteliana wells. After half an hour's firing the Turks were repulsed, leaving dead and wounded behind, together with the rifles.

The warships "Sardegna" and "Carlo Alberto" bombarded the assailants. A reconnaissance made at dawn showed that the country along the whole of the Italian front was free of the enemy.

PERIM, Oct. 11.

The Sultan has sent his thanks to Imam Yahya for his promise of fidelity and offer of his services. The Sheik of Taiz has cabled to Sultan making a similar offer.

Two battalions of Infantry and some artillery have left Taiz for Sheik Seyed.

Mr. Ameer Ali's Criticism.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Mr. Ameer Ali, writing to the *Times*, draws attention to the immense ferment in the Mussulman world resulting from the Turco-Italian war. He affirms that Italians are bent on giving the war a religious turn. As a member of the British Empire, who has worked for many years strengthening the bonds of sympathy between the East and West, he appeals to England to put an end to the one-sided struggle.

CHARGE AGAINST INDIAN MEDICAL OFFICER.

Prisoner Found Insane.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Major Fink, who was committed for trial on September 13th, on a charge of attempting to cash a cheque for £11,000 on a London bank, has been found guilty, but declared to be insane.

Medical evidence was adduced showing that the mind of the accused had become unhinged, owing to service in India.

He was sentenced to be detained during His Majesty's pleasure.

[Major George Herbert Fink, aged 51, is a retired officer of the Indian Medical Service. A brief report of the police court proceedings has already appeared in our columns. It appeared that in March 1910, the defendant opened a deposit account with the National Discount Co., (Ltd.), Cornhill, with a payment of £600. On the subsequent closing of the account, a cheque for £11-3-10, the balance and interest, was handed to the accused, and later on the morning of Sept. 7, Bishopsgate, received a night and London Bank, opening, he found to contained letter which, on 3s. 10d., drawn by the Nationale for £11,000 (Limited). It was endorsed "G. H. ount Co. "Please forward cash or cheque and oblige." and was no covering document at all, and the bank manager saw at once that the body of the cheque had been altered. He referred to the National Discount Co., who immediately put the matter in the hands of the police. When he was arrested, Major Fink declared that the amount of the cheque was £11-3-10.

EARL GREY LEAVES FOR ENGLAND.

OTTAWA, Oct. 11.

Thousands of persons gathered at the station here to cheer Earl Grey, on his departure to England.

CONFISCATION IN PERSIA.

Armed Resistance by Russian Consulate.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TEHERAN, Oct. 11.

The Mejliss having confiscated the property of Shua-es-Sultaneh, brother of the ex-Shah, Mr. Shuster, American Financial Adviser, sent five gendarmes to take possession of the property.

Two Russian Consulate officers, with twelve Cossacks, met the gendarmes, however, and threatened to fire on them. The gendarmes withdrew and reported to Mr. Shuster, who then sent one hundred gendarmes, commanded by an American officer. The Cossacks thereupon retired.

The Russian Consul-General has lodged a protest against the confiscation, declaring that the property is mortgaged with the Russian Bank.

ANGLO-PERSIAN SOCIETY.

Lord Lamington to be President.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

A Persia Society has been formed to promote sympathy between the Persian and British nations. Lord Lamington will be president.

Lord Curzon will speak at the inaugural dinner on November 15th.

HOME RULE CAMPAIGN.

Speeches by Sir E. Carson and Mr. Redmond.

LONDON, Oct 11.

The Home Rule campaign is in full swing Demonstrations against Home Rule were held in Dublin and Glasgow last evening, addressed respectively by Sir Edward Carson and Mr. F. E. Smith. A demonstration in its favour was held at Whitechapel, addressed by Mr. Redmond.

Sir Edward Carson said that the Home Rule of 1886 was a policy of despair. To-day it was a policy of madness. Ulster would not accept it under any conditions, and there would be a rude awakening for those, who ridiculed her action.

Mr. Redmond, at Whitechapel, said that the Unionists were hopelessly divided on all else, and they thought to reform their disheartened ranks by concentrating on a policy of calumny and hostility to Ireland. He and his colleagues would travel the length and breadth of Great Britain to answer their defamers. It was now a fight between the democracies of Great Britain, Ireland and the Dominions, against the forces of privilege and reaction.

MELBOURNE, Oct. 11.

The Irish Nationalist envoys held a meeting in the Town Hall here. Three thousand persons attended, and a thousand pounds was collected

TROUBLE IN CHINA.

Rebels Attack Wuchang.

HANKOW, Oct. 11.

A revolutionary outbreak has occurred at Wuchang. Four fires broke out simultaneously in the military camps outside the city.

Fighting has taken place between loyal and disloyal troops.

According to a telegram from Peking the revolutionaries have captured Wuchang. The Viceroy has fled, and the commander of troops has been killed with a bomb. Five foreign gunboats are protecting Hankow.

SETTLEMENT OF TRADE DISPUTES.

Industrial Council Formed.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

It is officially announced that the Government has established an Industrial Council composed of representatives of employers and workmen to supplement the Board of Trade in the settlement of trade disputes.

The Council is invested with no compulsory powers. Sir George Askwith is chairman, with the title of Chief Industrial Commissioner.

THE CESAREWITCH.

Result of the Race.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The following is the result of the race of the Cesarewitch:—

Willonyx	1
Martingale II	2
Papavero	3

Sixteen ran.—Won by three-quarters of a length, with five lengths between the second and third.

Betting at the start, was 9 to 2 against Willonyx, 6 to 1 against Martingale II, 9 to 1 against Papavero.

Among the probables was also the horse, Trepida, ridden by Trigg.

Charlemont, Declare, Rathlea and Vastern did not run.

Competition went away with a long lead, but Papavero came back after the mile. Four hundred yards from the ascent Martingale II and Willonyx led from Papavero, near the finish changed order. Climbing the final winner ran on gamely and Papavero, and Mirador was fourth. Wolftoi boys, but the cleverly.

DUNDEE JUTE FIRM FAILS.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The *Times* announces that the Clepington Spinning Company of Dundee has suspended.

ABOR EXPEDITION

Special Report.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOBO, Oct, 11.

The difficulties of water transport owing to accidents and the varying rise and fall of river having been successfully overcome the entire force with five corps of Naga carriers is now concentrated with their supplies and the work of preparing the roads for the advance is being pushed on as rapidly as the unfavourable weather conditions prevailing permit. Rain is still falling. Kuki warfare is practised by the troops in camp, the procedure being that the carriers armed with spears move in groups of six, every group being followed by one sepoy and every six groups by a party of ten sepoys, an average of one sepoy to every two carriers, considerably lessening the vulnerability of a long snaky column moving through the thick jungle in Indian file and rallying the groups of soldiers, and porters provide in this way the defensible parties keeping the track open for the remainder to pass along and to ensure cohesion. The dense jungle precludes the use of flankers and the advance must necessarily be very slow. I have seldom seen lustier looking porters than these Naga coolies. They are all furnished with "dahs" for use in the jungle. They carry loads by means of a band round the head.

Kobo is now a vast perimeter camp with some four thousand troops and followers inside. The health, in spite of the wet and the discomfort prevailing, is good. The details of the Mishmi expedition are being arranged here. Some Abor tribesmen have arrived with protestations of ignorance of any knowledge of the murder of Mr. Williamson and Dr. Gregorson. The use of the river has wrought havoc with the landing stages recently made here. The Assam Light Horse Volunteers are settling down in camp.

THE DELHI DURBAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 11.

The following Press communique is issued:—

All communications relating to the Coronation Durbar, Delhi, for the Hon'ble Lt.-Col. Sir H. MacMahon, Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department and for Lt.-Col. A. D. Bannerman, Officer on Special Duty, Foreign Department, which cannot reach Simla by the 12th October 1911, should be addressed to the Foreign Office Camp, Coronation Durbar, without the addition of the word, Delhi.

The following Press communique is issued in the Army Department:—

Provision has been made in the Military estimates of the Durbar for a grant to each regiment or smaller unit going to Delhi. This is intended to recoup the regimental officers for the extra expense which the Government recognizes will be incurred in setting up and maintaining their messes in the Durbar Army Camps and also to meet rail charges on stores etc. Pentage for Messes and Regimental institutes are also being provided free of charge and provided with electric light free by Government.

THE MADRAS HUNT.

Arrival of New Foxhounds.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 11.

Nineteen and a half couple of foxhounds arrived in Madras on the 9th instant by the s. s. "Clan Robertson." Twenty couple were selected by Mr. H. N. C. Campbell, late Master, and were shipped under charge of the Chief Officer. One died in the Red Sea, but the rest were landed in exceptionally good condition, which reflects great credit on the Chief Officer. The pack is a very level lot. It is expected that they will be ready to commence hunting during the first week of November. The Hunt Committee has made extensive alterations at the Kennels and precaution is being taken to guard against tick disease which has wrought havoc in Madras in past seasons. The horn will be carried by Major T. H. Symons, I.M.S. with Captain the Hon'ble C. H. J. Annesley and Mr. J. B. Cunliffe whipping in.

ACCIDENT TO S. S. "STEPHANOTIS,"

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 11.

A peculiar accident has happened to s. s. "Stephanotis" at noon to-day when lying at No. 12 coal berth, Kidderpore Docks. At about 11 a.m., the Port Commissioners' floating crane, "Samson," made fast alongside the steamer and about half an hour afterwards without any apparent reason the vessel's iron foremast fell over the starboard side causing considerable damage to the floating crane as well as the ship's railing. The "Stephanotis" was loading a full cargo of coal for the Bengal Coal Co., for Colombo. She was commanded by Captain Goodbridge and has a tonnage of 4,050. The "Stephanotis" is owned by the Stag line, the agents of which are Messrs Robertson and Son, Ltd., North Shields.

VICEREGAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 11.

A children's afternoon tea party took place at Viceregal Lodge this afternoon.

The Viceroy will attend the Simla Volunteers Inspection Parade on Friday morning next previous to leaving Simla for Hyderabad at 2 p.m.

Lady Hardinge will present prizes to the Simla Volunteers on Saturday afternoon next and entertain the Volunteers and their families at Viceregal Lodge.

Lady Hardinge, Viscountess Hardinge, the Hon'ble Diamond Hardinge, Miss Sandford, Captain Hartley and the rest of the household (not with H. E. the Viceroy) will leave Simla for Dehra Dun on 19th instant.

According to a Copenhagen message, the Russian secret police are, it is stated, likely to be reorganised on the lines of the political section of the London police force. Several British detectives have already entered the Russian political police force, and further engagements are expected to take place very shortly.

Mr. Brown, the South Australian Government Geologist, in an official report, says that northern portion of South Australia possess great importance, owing to the limited extent of the world's supply of radium-producing ore. He also reports the existence of extensive deposits of corundum in the same district, and recommends prospecting there for rare gems.

BENGAL DERAILMENT.

Rumoured Political Dacoity.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 11.

Referring to the recent Eastern Bengal State Railway outrage the *Englishman* says:—"That political dacoits were concerned is the strongest rumour that reaches here now and the police are investigating the matter. Several officials have been sent to the scene of the accident between Domar and Chilahati. Special guards have been placed along the line in the vicinity of the wreck and every clue obtainable is being followed up with a view of ascertaining the culprits concerned."

One passenger, on being interviewed, said that he had heard that the people concerned belonged to a gang of dacoits and that their object was, after wrecking the mail train, to rob the passengers and plunder the mails and express cars.

Another story is that several anarchists, well known to the police, were watching certain officials who were known to be returning to Calcutta on Sunday night, but, through a misapprehension of the time the train passed through Domar, the expected wreck did not come off.

The rumour that is strongest, however, is that the wreck was the work of political dacoits who sought the life of Mr. Weston, the Magistrate, who was one of the principal factors in the Midnapore Bomb Case. In this event the first attempt must have been meant for the up-going mail of Saturday, but Mr. Weston had left by an earlier train.

THE KULIARCHAR POLITICAL DACOITY.

Story of the Occurrence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 11.

The following particulars of the Kuliarchar political dacoity in Mymensingh are published. On the evening of Bejoya Day, October 2nd, several images were brought to the Bazaar Ghat for immersion. About 250 boats, including those of the spectators, gathered there. All the boats dispersed by 10 p.m. At about twelve o'clock some 40 or 50 men came in three open boats. After landing, they divided themselves into four batches. They carried bottle torches with them. One batch went to the post office, another to Messrs. Jardine, Skinner and Co.'s purchase office and the other two batches to the joint firms of Bashi and Murari Sahas. At Messrs. Jardine Skinner's office, a Bengali employee, who resisted the dacoits, was shot in the arm. The dacoits broke open a big wooden box and took away Rs. 2,000 from the shop of Bashi and Murari Sahas. It is stated that some currency notes and ornaments pledged with the firm were also taken.

At the jute branch of the same firm the dacoits tried to break open an iron safe which contained Rs. 6,000 in cash. When the door of the safe was partly opened one of the gang sounded the alarm. The dacoits left their instruments and decamped by boats first going eastwards and then in a southerly direction. The cause of the dacoits' departure was the report of a gun fired by the villagers. These people had gathered on the information of a young man and had procured a gun from Moulvi Mahammad Azahar, the Deputy Magistrate.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 11.

It has been finally decided that the ensuing Congress will be held in Green Park, Upper Circular Road. Orders for the construction of the pandal have been placed and the work of construction will commence from the 15th of this month. The pandal will accommodate about eight thousand persons. Other arrangements are in progress.

HINDU-MAHOMEDAN RIOTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 11.

The Sessions Judge of Sylhet has disposed of the case of rioting between Mohamedans and Namasudras which was an echo of the late riots in Eastern Bengal. In this case, about one thousand Mohamedans, armed with various weapons, proceeded to Kamalpany Bazaar, and, while about half the number remained on the bank of the river, the other half entered the Bazaar and made an attack on the Namasudra timber-merchants breaking the walls of their houses, wounding many of them and stealing their money, and property. The Judge convicted eleven Mahomedans and sentenced two to two years' and the rest to one year's rigorous imprisonment each.

COURT-MARTIAL AT MADRAS.

President's Finding not made Known.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 11.

The District Court Martial for the trial of Sub-Conductor F. A. Jennings, Indian Ordnance Department, met again to-day, when, after formal evidence, the President gave his finding which was not made known and will be forwarded for confirmation to the officer Commanding the Ninth Division.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, Oct. 11.

Lieut. A. Z. Blumenthar, 12th Battery, has been selected for appointment as Adjutant of the Cossipore Artillery Volunteers in succession to Captain Griffits, Royal Fold Artillery, whose tenure expires on October 18, 1911.

Lieut-Colonel J. A. H. Wodward, 38th Dogras, has been granted an extension of tenure as Commandant to September 8, 1912.

CALCUTTA JUTE AND SHARE MARKETS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTA, Oct. 11.

The jute market is in a unsettld state and the tone to-day was quiet, only one or two speculators doing business. Gunnies were slightly better, but there was still no great enquiry. In the money market which was quite steady, bills were offering, but they were under the market, while in the share market interest was pretty evenly divided between coal and tea shares.

THE ASHE MURDER TRIAL.

Taluk Magistrate's Evidence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 11.

In the Special Tribunal proceedings yesterday on the court re-assembling after lunch Mr. Ramaswamy Pillay, Taluk Magistrate, was examined by Mr. Richmond. The Public Prosecutor read an extract from "Dharma" a paper published about January-February, 1911. It was headed "The devil dancing in the place where Mahadev danced." The article dealt with various statements which purported to be contained in the Royal Proclamation and controverting them made observations regarding them such as the treatment of prisoners in jail under remand may be learnt by asking Sriman Arabindo Ghosh, the writings on jail labour may be known by asking Srijut Pindi Das, the editor of *India* and Sriman V. O. Chidambaram Pillay, the special respect shown in jails to the patriots may be known by asking Jaswant Rai, the editor of the *Punjabee*. The extract from the third paper was dated February and March 1911 and was in the following terms:—"In our land of Bharata the divine cow Kamdhenu called "Dharma" was always walking well with four legs. At the present time her legs have been broken on account of cruelty and famine, etc., and she is lying down lame. The patriots are working hard having taken it as their life-vow to do righteous duty of curing her and making her walk all over the country as before. The man who goes to bathe in the sea should boldly get down into the sea and bathe with bold determination, come what may; if perchance he is carried away by the waves he acquires fame and merit in this world. Similarly the patriot should bear with patience and courage the persecutions which resemble waves which he may meet with by his doing the great virtuous action of service to the country. Even if perchance he should meet with trouble he should consider all that a pleasure."

Mr. Napier read an extract from the paper entitled "The Great Deluge" which was in these terms:—"To the several questions asked by our representative lately Aravinda was giving replies most kindly. At last our representative proceeded to speak about the present disturbed state of the land of Bharata. In reply to certain questions asked about it Aravinda has vouchsafed the following divine words:—A deluge is coming, all the prognostics relative to the advent of a deluge are appearing. With the year 1906 have elapsed 5,000 years of "Kaliyuga." A new epoch has commenced from the year 1907. This is increasing in strength and magnitude. In four years more this deluge will have developed well so as to be visible to all. In the next four or five years this will become complete.

The Public Prosecutor invited their Lordships' attention to a passage called "Bepin Chandra Pal's voyage to Europe." In that object, viz., the self-Government of Bharata was set out. He than drew attention to a ship loaded with wheat which was being exported and English officials speaking to two skeletons. He could not imagine a more dangerous picture than that ostensibly issued in the principles of economics but in the language which the people would well understand. The same idea was contained in another portion of the same issue of the paper *India*, "British King's message to his people". The Public Prosecutor remarked that the statement contained in that was a terrible statement to circulate among the people. It set out various famines and attributed them to the British. Then in the issue of the 31st July 1909, there was an article on the pension that was paid to Lady Wyllie. Their Lordships were aware of the circumstances under which that pension was paid. There was no pretence that they were not known, for the writer says, Sir Curson Wyllie was shot in London by the youth, Madan Lal Dingara.

BRITISH RAILWAY TO INDIA.

New Route Through Arabia and Persia.

We ("Observer") understand that arrangements have now been made for furthering the project of a continuous and direct British railway line from Egypt to the Indian frontier by way of Northern Arabia and Central Persia, and that important developments may be expected at an early date.

The route has been well known for a long time to Anglo-Indian travellers and geographical experts to be the shortest and most direct line of access from the Mediterranean to the westernmost frontier stations of India, but other projected lines traversing foreign spheres of influence, have monopolised public attention and the practicability of securing a railway line to India which shall be exclusively under British control has been thus thrust out of sight.

Another great advantage of the line referred to is that it will shorten the journey to India by six whole days a saving far greater than could be obtained by any other conceivable route. It starts from the northern end of the Suez Canal at Port Said, and, running generally due east by way of the Gulf of Akaba, El Jauf, Esara, Shiraz, Kerman, Eastern Persia and Seistan, will close on to the present Indian railhead at Nushki. The entire length will be about 2,000 miles while the sea route from Port Said to India is roughly 3,050 miles a sufficient indication of the saving in mere mileage, to say nothing of the greater speed of the train as compared with the steamship.

The existing maps of Arabia and Persia, especially the latter, are fairly good enough for a general alignment of the trend of the railway to be traced, but to enable a satisfactory survey for railway purposes a detailed examination of the route from end to end is necessary, and this is being arranged. The general subject will be brought forward in an exhaustive paper to be read before the Royal United Service Institution in Whitehall at the opening meeting of the season in October.

LAUNCH OF A PILOT SCHOONER.

At the Government Dockyard, Bombay, the Pilot Schooner which has been constructed to the order of the Bombay Port Trust, was successfully launched, and has been lying off Apollo Bunder, where she will be made ready for sea. Her dimensions are 109 feet length and 19 feet breadth.

S.S. "SAN FRANCISCO XAVIER."

Information was received in Bombay yesterday that the Indian Co-operative Trading and S. N. Company's steamer "San Francisco Xavier," has been lying disabled at Janjira. The Agents of the vessel have arranged to send assistance to bring her here.

Speaking recently at Channesburg, the Bishop of Pretoria warned his hearers against the advance of Mohamedanism the future religion of South Africa must be either Christianity or Mohammedanism, and Mohamedanism was, he added, sweeping down both sides of Africa at present among the natives.

THE SZECHUAN RISING.

Foreigners Ordered Out.

The Shanghai office of the Methodist Mission on Saturday, received a telegram from Dr. McFadney, stating that all foreigners had been ordered to leave Chengtu on account of what he described as the rebellion there.

Such news cannot be described as being unexpected, as other missions in town had received messages of warning during the week. As far as can be gathered, none of the Consulates have received any messages of a similar nature. In one respect the message received is vague, as it does not state from whom the order to leave Chengtu has come. It is thought that the Viceroy may have requested them to leave the place, as he could no longer be responsible for their safety.

The question that is being asked is whether the foreigners would not be safer within the walls of Chengtu, than travelling towards Chungking, which is the point they would make for. It is said that Chengtu is particularly well fortified for a siege by anything except modern guns, and in the case of a local uprising, those inside the city would be comparatively safe.

We are indebted to the Methodist Publishing House for the following telegram, received on Wednesday from Chengtu: "American missionaries Chengtu remained until September 8. Riots killed thirty natives. Heavy rains stopped trouble. Not yet . . . . suppressed. There is not much cause for anxiety."

It is thought that the fourth sentence should read "Trouble not yet entirely suppressed," but in any case it is to be repeated to-day.

Our Chungking correspondent, writing on August 28, says:—This morning many of the shops closed their doors, and orders were issued that no rice was to be brought into the city, caused by the shopkeepers' sympathy with the Chengtu boycott against the Government loan. Orders were at once issued that they were to be reopened, which order was promptly obeyed.

CAUSE OF THE AGITATION.

A correspondent, writing from Chengtu on August 28, says:—

The railway business still agitates the people here. All towns in telegraphic communication with the capital have likewise closed their shop doors. Those who were in control of affairs before are greatly incensed, first at the Peking authorities taking the power and "say" into their own hands, and secondly, at the appointment of Tuan Fang as Director-General. A slip of paper, (a translation of which will be found below) is posted all over the city, and before it they are burning candles and incense. It invokes the shade of Kuang Hsu to witness the change of policy from his day. Whereas he sanctioned a local "say" in the management of affairs and let the railway scheme be furthered by the Shang Wu-chuh, now everything is reversed by being taken away from them. This all means that the railway accounts cannot possibly be squared, and all this "talkee talkee" is so much righteous nonsense to try to save them from showing where the money has been squandered. The Shang Wu-chuh have the shop people behind them, it seems, and the plan is to obstruct business until the Government listens to them. The Kueifu-Chengtu Section, at least, must not be allowed to escape them.

Again, so many recent taxes to raise money for the railway are not meeting with favour. The poorer people resent being squeezed to such an extent. There is electricity in the air in more than one quarter. I do not anticipate trouble for ourselves, yet who can prophesy in this country? The indications, however, are that everything will pass off peaceably.

AN INTERESTING PLACARD.

The paper referred to, which is meant to resemble an ancestral tablet, contains three lines of writing. That in the middle is the largest, and means:—The tablet for the spirit of his late Majesty Kuang Hsu, the Teh Tsung (or virtuous ancestor), Ching Emperor (posthumous title).

On the right hand the sentence runs thus:—The different policies are to be decided by public opinion.

On the left hand the sentence is as follows:—The Szechuan Railway is hereby permitted to be constructed by the people privately.

The last two sentences refer to the promise made in an edict by Kuang Hsu.

A STORMY SCENE.

The following extract from a letter, dated August 25, received by the British and Foreign Bible Society from its agent at Chengtu, has been courteously communicated to us. The letter was sent in further explanation of the telegram, announcing the beginning of the railway strike, which was reproduced in these columns:—

"Yesterday they had a large meeting of the anti-railroad society and things got very exciting. Teacups were thrown at the four Taotais who were present. A resolution was passed to stop all business and stop the payment of all taxes until the dispute is settled. Crowds thronged the streets and broke in the shops of any merchant they found open. The soldiers were called out and we have all had guards of men with fixed bayonets at our doors ever since. To-day only the rice shops are allowed open in order that the people may lay in a supply. The Viceroy has issued a strong proclamation to-day, ordering the shops to open, but so far without effect."—"North China Herald" (Sept. 16.)

"OLYMPIC" IN COLLISION.

Rammed by a Cruiser.

Early on Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 20, the White Star liner Olympic, the largest vessel in service in the world was in collision with the cruiser Hawke in the Solent. Both vessels were seriously damaged, but, happily, there was no loss of life.

The Olympic was proceeding from Southampton to Cherbourg on her way to New York and the Hawke which has recently undergone a refit in Portsmouth Dockyard, was carrying out a preliminary steam trial when the collision took place.

The liner was afterwards able to anchor in Osborne Bay and later to proceed to Cowes, where she transhipped a number of her passengers to a tender for their return to Southampton. The Olympic returned to Southampton yesterday morning and landed her passengers.

It was just before 1 o'clock, in clear weather, when the Olympic, with about 3,000 souls on board, had turned out into the Solent from Southampton Water, shaping her course for Spithead to the eastwards, and the Hawke was coming into Spithead from the westward. The liner was proceeding slowly, and the cruiser was overtaking her on the starboard side at a speed of about 15 knots. To the spectators on shore it appeared that the Hawke attempted to cross ahead of the liner and then dropped back to pass under her stern. At this moment there was a terrific crash, which was heard more than a mile away, and it was then seen that the warship had rammed the liner aft on the starboard quarter. The cruiser immediately went astern and appeared to have a considerable heel as she did so. Her bows were badly smashed and the collision mats were speedily placed in position.

In the meantime discipline was at work on both vessels. Aboard the liner watertight doors were hastily closed to isolate the compartments which had been pierced by the sharp bow of the Hawke. In the warship men were piped to quarters and the customary precautions in case of collision were taken. Both vessels had, of course, stopped as soon as the danger was realized, and when the watertight doors had been properly secured the engines were set astern; and as the Hawke and Olympic drew apart some idea of the extent of the damage was seen. It is estimated roughly that nearly 40ft. of the Olympic's plating was torn, the damage extending both above and below the waterline. It was, however, apparent from the outset that there was no danger of either vessel's foundering, and the Olympic's passengers were reassured.

The collision had occurred about half a mile outside the Prince Consort Buoy, and the Olympic proceeded a little further into Osborne Bay and dropped her anchor. The Hawke stood by the liner for a time, and then proceeded to Portsmouth. The captain of the Olympic, finding that it was impossible to proceed, turned his ship round and came into Cowes Roads. She remained for the night outside the King's yachts' moorings, over a mile from the shore. Two of the liner's compartments were filled with water. As far as could be ascertained no one was injured on the Olympic where excellent order was maintained. Boats were busy going to the scene of the accident but no one was allowed to board the ship.

THE PASSENGERS.

On shore some excitement prevailed until it became known that the passengers and crew of both vessels were safe. Among those who had secured berths on board the Olympic were, it is stated 20 millionaires whose aggregate wealth is estimated at 500 million dollars. The passengers included Mr. Waldorf Astor, M.P., Colonel Charles Page Bryan (American Ambassador to Japan), Sir Frederick Cawley, M.P., Mr. R. Driscoll, His Highness Prince Jaisinh Gaekwar, the Hon. McDougall Hawkes, General Warran Healy, Mr. W. P. Ingersall, General Manderson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steele, Mr. and Mrs. J. van Houten, Mr. John Waterbury, and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney. It is stated that the number of the vessel's first-class passengers was the largest ever carried in a single ship for New York. Both the second and steerage classes were also well booked up.

In spite of orders that no one was to leave or board the Olympic one American gentleman lowered himself to a boat and was pulled ashore where he endeavoured to transfer his booking on the Olympic to another liner leaving Liverpool yesterday, but he got no satisfactory reply and proceeded to Southampton. About 100 passengers from the vessel proceeded on board a steamer to Southampton, where they arrived shortly after 9 o'clock on Wednesday; many of them proceeded to London. The majority of the Olympic's passengers remained on board for the night.

THE FRENCH SOLDIER TO-DAY.

"Europe's Most Efficient Fighting Man."

In the discussions of "Weltpolitik" which have lately occupied Europe says W. L. George, (Formerly of the 132e de liene Rheims) writing in the "Daily Mail," one factor has largely been neglected—the material which the French Government has at hand to enforce its decisions. That material is the French soldier.

Many have assumed with some rashness that France to-day trusts neither her men nor her guns, and would not pit them against a powerful adversary. Having some contact with the French, and also in view of the year I served under the Tricolour I venture to submit that such is not the case. There is no distrust and there is no reason for distrust.

VALUE OF THE SMALL MAN.

Individually the French soldier is probably the most efficient fighting machine Europe has known. He may be less well disciplined than the German, less stolid than the Austrian, more afraid of death than the Russian and Turk, but he has no defects that are not balanced by qualities. He is a queer blend of enthusiasm and caution, of energy and fitfulness; taking him in the aggregate he is quite extraordinarily human and vivid. The Englishman abroad is too readily deceived by the Frenchman's small, stature; he is too prone to think that these little soldiers, few of whom attain five-feet-ten, while the majority are some four inches shorter, cannot hope to withstand the trials of a campaign. He is entirely wrong. Personal experience in the ranks has demonstrated to me that on marches and manœuvres the small and not the tall man reached quarters in good condition. It was the tall man we left by the wayside to be picked up by the company's wagon, while five-feet-four straggled on in full kit. And the French kit is no trifle; clothing, haversack, wallet, rifle, provisions, ammunition, etc., total a weight of some 56lb., under which the little man marches, runs, and jumps. He has even been known, thus encumbered, to perform gymnastic feats and to climb trees!

AT HIS BEST IN SEPTEMBER.

Physically, therefore, the little soldier is extremely fit, and incidentally it should be said that he is never fitter than last month, for the contingent is discharged in September; thus every French soldier has at the moment of writing had between ten months and twenty-two months' continuous training: he is in the pink of condition. It is not, however, on his physical merits that the French soldier must rely, even though they probably be superior in this respect to the heavier German troops. War, as was taught us by our South African experience, is very much a matter for individual intelligence, an adventure where personal energy and initiative in the ranks may mean as much as good generalship. These qualities are essentially French. It would be remarkable if the race who had produced a number of the finest scientists, literary men, and statesmen the world has known were not generally distinguished, for intellect springs immemorially from the masses. The French soldier is notably quick; he learns with ease from textbooks, and I have seen him on scout duty apply his knowledge with unexpected facility. Quickness is his dominating quality—quickness of movement, quickness of apprehension, and quickness of decision. Thus such matters as the taking of cover, news-gathering, extended order, come almost naturally to him. I have many times been in charge of my company's scouts, and I cannot recall an occasion where they were discovered by the "enemy," while they invariably succeeded in approaching him so near as to exceed their duty.

FRUGALITY AND GAIETY.

These two qualities, physical fitness and intelligence, are such as we expect to find in all soldiers in a greater or lesser degree; they alone do not distinguish the Frenchman from his German rival, but he has two other qualities, almost personal to him, on which I would build great hopes of success for his country: they are frugality and gaiety. The former quality is almost essential to a fighting man in these days of massed armies, when as many as a million men may be ranged on either side; the feeding arrangements continually break down, the overloaded trains do not arrive, there is chaos in the camps. All this was the problem Lord Kitchener had to face in South Africa, and a difficult task he found it, even though he had but a quarter of a million men to feed. But Lord Kitchener had to deal with British troops who are accustomed to a sufficiency of food and to comfortable standards of every description; if he had been in charge of French troops he would have found his difficulties halved, for the Frenchman is accustomed to small and poor rations, mainly a coarse variety of bread and the refuse of the butcher's stall. Milk, butter, eggs, bacon, are unknown to him; tobacco is a rarity, and the pay a halfpenny a day. It is, therefore, not surprising that the French soldier makes no demands on the commissariat; what is wonderful is that, in spite of these conditions, he should preserve the last and greatest of his gifts—gaiety.

It is almost impossible to overrate the value of gaiety for a fighting man. It means that he would bear short-commons, weariness, rain, and wounds without repining; that he will as I have seen him do, sing as he tramps all through the day on sodden roads, his heavy kit on his aching shoulders, with the rain slowly soaking him to the skin. It is, because, I have heard the French soldier sing and make jokes under these intolerable conditions that I believe him to be still of the staff of the ragged and starving sons of the First Republic who ran, singing, to attack and destroy the Monarchist army at Valmy. The strength of an army resides not only in its marching power and firing capacity; it resides, as Napoleon well knew, in good temper under conditions which none but a Mark Tapley could withstand.

SOCIALISM IN THE FRENCH ARMY.

A good deal has been written from time to time as to the effects of Socialism in the army. These tales were as rife in my time as they are now, and I can vouch for it that my garrison (a large one) showed no signs of interest in revolutionary propaganda—indeed, there was no propaganda in the town. Generally speaking, the officers are popular and mix fairly freely with their men. A conscript army naturally destroys class distinctions, for there duke and docker serve side by side. It is therefore, most unlikely that they will in the hour of need find themselves deserted by the men with whom they have been linked; the time may come when troops will mutiny in presence of the enemy, but that time is not yet. Indeed—and this is a guarantee of peace—it is abundantly certain that the French troops, both individually and collectively, have never before contained such fine material as they do now. They can view hopefully the prospect of meeting their foe. The better this is understood the greater are the chances that peace will be maintained.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACES.

Tenth Extra Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCT. 11.

There was again a card of seven events and in every instance excepting the last punters were near the mark. Books must have come out the wrong side. In the first race Makeb on the last running was made the favourite with good money for Secretary who has shown up previously amongst the better class of ponies. Verney as usual was quickest off the mark, but was in trouble at the turn where Secretary came through and staying out Makeb won comfortably. Only four ran in the Epsom Plate, Paul Pry being the favourite from Malmsey as the latter has not run well since his last wins. This time the race was never really in doubt Malmsey passing Chivalry in the first furlong. Paul Pry and Pincher came out at the turn but Malmsey had something still left in him and was able to go away again. Many ommissions in the Arab mile left six in Balos the favourite and a good race ensued. Grey Falcon went out making all the running but in the straight the race rested between Singer and Baloz the latter came up level in the last furlong and once mode proved himself a resolute finisher. An interesting race was seen for the Eastern Plate round the course and distance, the winner of the Governor's Cup Zainulmulook being greatly fancied from Valens; in a good betting race Terror took commanding lead from Thaboor, but was never considered dangerous, Zainulmulook and Valens coming second together at the six-furlongs and leading at three, where the former went away and was able to stay on, whereas Valens only narrowly kept his position. Out of eleven on the card, only three started for the Selling Plate and as Meazer carried a big weight and Grey Falcon had already been a mile, Lama was the favourite and fully justified it. Meazer kept him close company till near the last bend when the latter went back was eased and is reported broken down. Grey Falcon put in a game finish, but Lama was going easy. The Newburry Plate saw brisk rivalry for favouritism between Haut Park and Bull's Run with Lancasterite considered dangerous, but the last named being left was out of the race. Picnic first time out in this country set a hot pace for the half mile where Bull's Run led from Haut Park and Gallileo; the latter pair put in effort from the turn, but Bull's Run going easy was able to stay off challenges with a good bit in hand; the other two finished almost together, many being surprised at the placing. Lastly in the second division of the first race ten started, Ordinary and Magistrate equal favourites with Turkish General contracting from tens to threes; the first two getting bad starts were never seen amongst the front bunch, War Eagle leading out to be passed by Turkish General. All looked well for the leader, but when Mars challenged the former had had enough and was decisively beaten. The following are the details :—

A WELTER MAIDEN PLATE.—(Divided) Winner Rs. 500, second Rs. 200, third Rs. 100; a welter handicap for maiden Arabs, 14 hands and under:—Distance, 5 furlongs.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's Secretary 9st. 5.lbs.....A Fergusen 1
Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's Makeb 9st. 4lbs...Evans 2
Mr. Heath's Sir Edward 8st. 13lbs.....— 3
Mr. Valijee Moosajee's Golden Day 7st, 11lbs. Brown 4

ALSO RAN:—Verney, 9 4. 4lbs. (Hoyt); Dollar, 8st. 11lbs. (Yusuff); Khadravi, 8st. 9lbs. (Southall); General Bothe, 8st. 9lbs. (Kamad); Framroz, 7st. 5lbs. (Etul).

BETTING:—3 to 4 against Makeb, 5 to 2 Secretary, 6 to 1 Verney and Golden Day, 8 to 1 Sir Edward, longer odds the others.

THE RACE:—The race was very fast. Makeb was the first to show out closely followed by Golden Day on the rails and Secretary. Then after a gap came Dollar at the half-mile Sir Edward was fourth. On turning for home Secretary came outside, and, though Makeb got through well, the former stayed on, winning by a length, a lengths and two lengths. —Time, 1 min. 11 secs.

(Winner trained by owner.)

THE EPSOM PLATE, Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, and third Rs. 200, a high weight handicap for horses. Distance, 5 furlongs.

H. H. the Kour Saheb of Patiala's Malmsey 8st. 11lb.....Southall 1
Mr. Kelso's Paul Pry 9st. 10lbs.....Brown 2
Mr. Homi Billimoria's Pincher 8st. 6lbs...Ferguson 3
Mr. Forage's Chivalry 8st. 12lbs.....Ames 4

BETTING:—Evens Paul Pry; 2 to 1 against Malmsey; 7 to 1 Pincher; 8 to 1 Chivalry.

THE RACE:—There was some delay due to Malmsey giving trouble; then they got away well together, Chivalry leading Pincher till Malmsey came along the rails and at the half mile assumed decisive command with Paul Pry alongside and Chivalry at the turn. Paul Pry was within a length and a half of Pincher coming outside, but Malmsey always had something in hand and went away again near home to win by a length and a half; three quarters and four lengths next. Time—1 min. 2 2-5secs.

(Winner trained by Bence.)

THE MATHERAN PLATE.—Winner Rs. 500; second Rs. 200; third Rs. 100, a high weight handicap for Arabs 14 hands and under. Distance, one mile.

Mr. Goculdas' Baloz 8st.....Hoyt 1
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Singer 8st. 5lbs.....Fergusson 2
Mr. Garda's Grey Falcon 8st. 11lb. .....Brown 3
Mr. Oomer's Zinfandel 9st. 11lb.....Evans 4

ALSO RAN.—Cafal 8st. 9lbs., Etul; Prime Minister 8st. 5lbs., Southall.

BETTING.—5 to 2 against Baloz, 4 to 1 Gafal and Prime Minister, 5 to 1 Singer and Zinfandel; 7 to 1 Grey Falcon.

THE RACE.—After a good start the field ran well together all the way to the home turn, Grey Falcon making all the running from Gafal. Prime Minister Singer and Baloz with Zinfandel waiting behind; in the straight Singer shewed on the outside, whereas Zinfandel had trouble in finding an opening. Singer at the distance was in the lead, but here Baloz joined him and after a very hot finish was able to stay him out by a length; same and half a length next. Time—1 min. 54 4-5 secs.

(Winner trained by Bleach.)

THE EASTERN PLATE:—Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200, a high weight handicap for Arabs. Distance R. C. and distance.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's Zainulmulk 8st. 12lbs. Fergusson 1
Mr. G. K.'s Valens 9st. 4lbs .....Barrett 2
Mr. Heath's Sir Hugo 8st. 4lbs.....Robinson 3
Messrs. Goculdass and Nanji's Thaboor 9st. 5lbs. Hoyt 4

ALSO RAN:—Terror 7st. 8lbs., Khun.

BETTING:—6 to 4 against Zainulmulook; 7 to 2 Valens; 5 to 1 Sir Hugo and Thaboor, and tens Terror.

THE RACE:—Getting away well together Terror was driven to the front the first time past the stand Thaboor, Sir Hugo, and Zainulmulook following. Approaching the nine furlongs the leader was five lengths clear, three between the next two, but at the mile those behind closed on Thaboor and two furlongs later Zainulmulook was second with Valens outside him. These caught the leader who was done at the three furlongs and at the bend Zainulmulook took a clear lead, Sir Hugo coming next to Valens and Thaboor on the extreme outside. In the run home Zainulmulook stayed on and Valens just got second after a neck and neck fight. Won by two lengths; a head and five lengths next. Time,—3 min. 9 3-5 secs.

(Winner trained by owner.)

AN ARAB SELLING PLATE.—Winner Rs. 500, second Rs. 200, third Rs. 100 a high weight handicap for Arabs entered to be sold for Rs. 1,000. Distance, one mile.

Mr. Forage's Lama, 8st. 11lb... .....Ames 1
Mr. Garda's Grey Falcon. 9st. 4lbs.....Brown 2
Mr. Goculdas's Meazer, 10st. 4lbs.....Hoy 3

BETTING.—Evans Lama; 7 to 4 against Meazer; 5 to 2 Grey Falcon.

THE RACE.—Lama and Meazer at once went away from Grey Falcon and Meazer on the outside. At the three furlongs Grey Falcon reduced the gap and at the turn Meazer was in difficulties; from there Grey Falcon made his effort, but Lama going well in hand was able to stay on by a length and a half. Meazer pulled up twenty lengths behind. Time, 1 min. 56 4-5 secs.

(Winner trained by owner.)

There was no bid for the winner.

THE NEWBURY PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200, a high weight handicap for horses which have not won a flat race, value Rs. 1,500 or over since 31st March, 1909. Distance, one mile.

H. H. the Kour Saheb of Patiala's Bull's Run, 7st. 7lbs..... Khun 1
Mr. Avasia's Gallileo, 9st. 13lbs.....Barrett 2
Chief of Manavadar's Haut Park, 8st. 8lbs...Evans 3
Mr. Billimoria's Bright Metal, 8st. 7lbs.....Brown 4

ALSO RAN.—Picnic, 8st. 9lbs., Hoyt; Lancasterite 7st. 11lbs., Ferguson; Cowslip, 6st. 7lbs.; Card 6st. 12lbs., Kamad.

BETTING.—6 to 4 against Haut Park, 7 to 4 Bull's Run, 5 to 1 Lancasterite; 8 to 1 Gallileo and Bright Metal and longer odds the others.

THE RACE.—Pincher jumping out in front took the lead of four lengths from Bull's Run, Haut Park and Gallileo strung out and Lancasterite badly away last; at the half mile Bull's Run and Haut Park closed with the leader, the former of these then assuming command and in the straight held Haut Park safe, Gallileo arriving strong into second place won by a length and a half; a head and three lengths next. Time, 1 min. 45 secs.

(Winner trained by Bence.)

A WELTER MAIDEN PLATE:—(Divided). Winner Rs. 500, second Rs. 200, third Rs. 100, a welter handicap for maiden Arabs 14 hands and under. Distance, 5 furlongs.

Mr. Suleman's Mars 8st. 13lbs.....Taylor 1
Mr. Valejee Moosajee's Turkish General 8st. 2lbs. Kuhn 2
Mr. Habib's Dinar 8st. 6lbs.....Robinson 3
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's Little Boy 7st. 12lbs.....Etul 4

ALSO RAN:—Ordinary 8st. 11lbs, Brown; Magistrate 8st. 11lbs. Ferguson; War Eagle 8st. 9lbs, Barrett; Bin Hendi 8st. 5lbs. (cd. 8st. 8lbs), Evans; Borgavi 8st. 1lb. Yusuf; Six Fifty 7st. 7lbs., Hoyt.

BETTING:—5 to 2 Against Ordinary and Magistrate; 3 to 1 Turkish General; 6 to 1 Six Fifty and Bin Hendi; 7 to 1 Mars; 8 to 2 Dinar and tens and longer odds the others.

THE RACE:—A poor start, War Eagle showing out to be passed by Turkish General with Little Boy third; at the bend the leader had both these beaten, but in the last few yards Mars came up and had him beaten by a length and a half; two lengths, two and a half lengths next. Time, 1 min. 10 3-5 secs.

(Winner trained by Faraj bin Sanad.)

The Totalizator's returns :—
First race Rs. 63-8; places Rs. 14 8, Rs. 11, Rs. 18-8.
Second race, Rs. 31; places Rs. 11, Rs. 11.
Third race, Rs. 36; places Rs. 16, Rs. 20.
Fourth race, Rs. 18-8; places Rs. 13, Rs. 14-8.
Fifth race, Rs. 19-8; place Rs. 6.
Sixth race, Rs. 27; places Rs. 15-8, Rs. 39.
Seventh race, Rs. 100-8; places Rs. 86, Rs. 26-8, Rs. 54.

ADDITIONAL RACES.

POONA 12TH EXTRA MEETING.
Monday, October 16.

AN ARAB PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,000, 2nd Rs. 300, 3rd Rs. 200. For Arabs which have not won flat race value Rs. 3,000, or over since 31st March, 1909. W. A. reduced 10lbs. Penalties—Winner since 31st March, 1909, race value Rs. 1,500 or over 5lbs. twice 10lbs. oftener or of race value Rs. 2,000 or over 14lbs. Winners since the above date races value Rs. 1,000 or over of the aggregate value of Rs. 7,000, 4lbs. of Rs. 10,000 or over 8lbs. in addition to above penalties. Allowances Horses which have not won since 31st March, 1909 race value Rs. 1,000 or over 5lbs. Maidens 10lbs. (not accumulative). Ponies 14 hands and under 4lbs. Distance—1 1-4 miles.

Entry Rs. 5 to close 6 p.m. Thursday 12th October with Rs. 10 in addition if not struck out before noon 15th October.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. BOUGHTON CHAMBERS, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, 12th October.

240. Promotion—The following promotion is ordered in No 1 Company :—
Gunner A G Green appointed Acting Bombardier to fill an existing vacancy.

237. Musketry—The G I P Ry Vol Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Spoon Competition and Practice on Sunday 15th instant.
Ranges 500 and 600 yards.
Train will leave Victoria Terminus at 6-30 a.m.
Second Class return tickets on payment of two single ordinary 3rd Class fares will be issued to members in possession of their Rifles on their signing a register at the Booking Office.

232. Parade—Saturday 14th Oct 1911—No. 1, 2, and E E Company Squad Drill. Parade at Head Quarters at 5-30 p.m.
Dress—Khaki and Caps, Rifles and Slings.
Recruits not in possession of uniform may wear Plain Clothes.

233. Orderly Sergeant—Orderly Sergeant for the week ending Sunday 15th October 1911 :—No 1 Company Sergt C E Franks and No 2 Company Sergt R D M Forbes.

235. Regimental Committee Meeting—There will be a Regimental Committee meeting in the B V A Club on Thursday next 12th instant at 7 p.m.
Business—To discuss Corps Rules and Regulations.

NOTICE.

There will be a Committee Meeting of the Rifle Association at the B V A Club on Monday next at 7 p.m.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 12th October.

853. To-day Thursday, the 12th inst—"E" Coy Parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 9-15 p. m.
Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.
Wednesday the 18th inst—Commanding Officer's Parade.
Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.
Dress—Drill Order, Uniform with Caps.
Subject—Part II, Infantry Training, Sections 53 to 74. Fire Discipline.

854. All Recruits of B E S and T Section attached to "C" Coy will parade at Head-Quarters on Tuesdays at 7-30 p.m. and Thursdays at 6 p.m.

855. Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows :—
Saturday, the 14th inst "A" Coy.
Sunday, the 15th inst "D" Coy.
Saturday, the 21st inst. "A" Coy.
Sunday, the 22nd inst "E" Coy.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-30 p.m.

856. The Viceroy's Prize Competition will take place at Ghat Kopar on Monday 23rd and Tuesday 24th instant, and the Range will be available for practice on Friday 13th, Tuesday 17th, and Friday 20th instant by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-30 a.m.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 11th October, 1911.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey.....	...	...	.....	...	...
Teheran ...	11	12	40 p. m	1	28
Suez.....	11	1	10 p. m.	1	13

HEAT PROSTRATION.

Its Treatment and Cure.

Exposure to heat may cause faintness of exhaustion, or may produce still more serious effects on the brain and nervous system, including excitement, unconsciousness, and, if very severe, death from asphyxia.

In the event of an attack, the sufferer should be removed to the shade, his tight clothing loosened and cold water applied to the head. As soon as possible, he should be taken home, and if the face be flushed and the skin hot cold water and ice, if it can be obtained, should be applied over the head and body, and medical aid should be sought. These instructions are based on the writing of that great authority on the preservation of life in India, Sir Joseph Fayrer, but they are, of course, the merest outline of what should be done. Still, their prompt carrying out may save life, and they should, therefore, be kept prominently in mind by everyone to be made use of when necessary.

After the immediate results of the exposure have been counteracted, the question of diet, on which the maintenance of the sufferer's life and health depends is the one which demands consideration. It is obvious that when weakened, as all the natural forces are, the stomach and digestive organs generally are in no condition to deal with the ordinary articles of diet, many of which impose a tax on the digestion. The food should, therefore, be of the blandest and most nutritious character, so as to put the least possible strain on the digestive organs. At the same time, the diet should be as revitalising and restorative as possible.

THE QUICKEST RESTORATIVE.

It needs no great knowledge of dietetics to appreciate the fact that relatively few articles combine these two necessary and important qualities. One, however, does fulfil these two requirements in a supremely advantageous manner. This is Sanatogen. Composed of the body-building part of the purest milk, chemically combined with that salt of phosphorus which is found in the nervous system, it is one of the blandest—as it is the most nutritious—revitalising and reinvigorating foods known to Science. Its use is, in many cases, followed by such a sensation of well-being that a well-known writer has described it in the words, "Almost immediately after taking it, I feel as though a stream of liquid life has been poured into me."

Even those people who do not re-act so rapidly to its benefits, very soon experience a sensation of strength and revitalization which are particularly gratifying after the feeling of utter prostration and lack of tone which are so characteristic of the results of heat. In this connection, the following letter from Mr. Thomas Lynn, Calcutta, will be read with particular interest, for it shows how Sanatogen enables even those who have to fight against the effects of heat when their bodily forces are weakened by disease derive immediate health and strength from the preparation.

AND THE SUREST, TOO.

Mr. Lynn writes:—"I was a broken down wreck of a man, as far as health goes, and had been a martyr to malaria for four years, being constantly in the hands of the doctors, and becoming weaker and weaker with the natural run-down condition and its accompaniments, brain fag, nervousness and dyspepsia. Everybody advised me to go to the hills for some months, but this was impossible. Sanatogen was strongly recommended by a friend, and I am delighted to say that only two bottles have made an extraordinary difference for the better—nay, for the best. I shall always highly recommend Sanatogen everywhere I go. You will readily understand what a boon such an invigorator of life is to people out in the tropics who have the awful heat to fight against. This is verily the land of breakdowns, hence there are many thousands who appreciate what Sanatogen has placed within their reach—'A new lease of life.'"

Sanatogen may be obtained at all chemists and bazaars.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 11.

At this time of the year marked rise in the barometer in northern India should already have occurred and transferred the seat of lowest pressure to the Bay of Bengal as preliminary to the beginning of the usual autumnal rains in Madras. This change, however, has not yet taken place fully and the rain which has been falling for some days past in Madras is due merely to unsettled conditions associated with the present abnormal distribution of pressure in northern India. The rainfall continued yesterday and was nearly general in north-east India, the east of the United Provinces and the east of the Central Provinces. A slight increase occurred in the South Peninsula. The principal amounts are :—Myitkyina and Dhubri report one and a half inches; Sibsagar and Cherrapunji, two; Jalpaiguri, Patna and Jagdalpur, one; Pendra Raipur, Gopalpur, Bangalore and Salem, one and a half; Trichinopoly, one. The forecast shows that some slight westward extension in the rainfall may occur in the east of the Central Provinces. Elsewhere there is not likely to be any change.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 11th OCTOBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 11th October, 1911, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in the north-west Punjab. Temperature during night is in excess at Sirsa.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad has had 0·11" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded in the area of rainfall and clear or lightly clouded over the rest of the division. The air is damper than usual. Maximum temperature is in defect in the north-eastern districts; the minimum is normal or in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in north Gujarat and normal or in defect elsewhere; night temperature is above the average at Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur records a heavy rainfall of 1·46". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is above the average at Akola and below it at Raipur; night temperature is in excess at Jubbulpore and Nagpur.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Bijapur reports 0·80" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the south Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. The moisture in the air is above the average in the area of rainfall. Temperature during day is in excess at most places.

General Remarks.—Fairly general and heavy rain has fallen in the south of the Peninsula, Bangalore reporting 1·73" and Trichinopoly 1·06". Local rain has been recorded in the east United and Central Provinces and the south Bombay Deccan. Light to moderate showers have also been registered on the Malabar Coast.

Nearly general rain is likely in Mysore and on the Malabar Coast. A few local showers may occur in the eastern districts of the Central Provinces, the south Bombay Deccan and the south-east Madras.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 11th October, was 29·910 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 7 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

LEADING PARIS FASHIONS.

It is not going to be easy for busy women with limited incomes to dress well this season, says a lady correspondent in mail week, for fashions have changed but little in the main lines, and the secret of making them look as if they have lies in an absolutely individual way of altering them to suit one's own characteristics. There is great danger in such an undertaking, because, unless one has studied oneself and the art of dress, fearful mistakes may be made.

THE SUBTLETY OF THE MANTLE.

A really well-cut cloak is a most desirable possession, and it is certainly one of the things in which a woman may exercise the talent of knowing herself and the particular style that suits her. There was a time when the tall woman only could wear a big coat or cloak satisfactorily, but that time has quite passed. Nowadays women of all heights, breadth, and ages can get cloaks to suit them. Those who can only afford the big dressmakers make their choice among them; those who can only afford the big shops do the same thing. It is all a question of "savoir faire." As a rule the burnous shape suits most women but every woman seems to need a different sort of collar and revers, and this season the choice is a wide one. There is a deep shawl collar in fur, in ratin, in plaid, in velvet, and in striped black-and-white satin. There is the round cape falling half-way down the arm and bordered with fringe; there is the cloak which is made with no collar at all, but a high, plain fastening close to the throat at the side, where three buttons mark the place; there is the small throat collar with separate and wide revers which fasten at the waist by a buckle; and there are yet others. It is well to try on every kind before deciding, as, there is no doubt about it, the shape of the collar is half the success of cloak. It is also well to notice whether fulness, or the lack of it in the skirt is the more becoming. Material, too, is a great question. Velvet, either plain or ribbed, is safe; cream serge trimmed with fur is rarely a mistake, but it is not practical for small purses. Ratine looks well especially in tan; cream or very pale grey. A good Liberty is excellent for evening wear, so is damask or brocade, and there are certain sorts of fine cloth; but, as a rule, cloth looks a little frumpy.

SLEEVES.

There is much to be said about sleeves this winter. They have changed more than any other part of our dress, and which will be the favourite form still lies in doubt and obscurity. For dresses, there is the long tight sleeve with seamless shoulder the long tight sleeve set into the armhole and overlapped by the front and back pieces of the corsage, there is the tight half-sleeve with a long full frill of lace, there is the sleeve with its pouch near the wrist, and there is the quite short sleeve with the deep turned-back cuff. There are also others, but these are the latest and newest. Naturally, the woman with dimpled wrists and small, well-shaped hands will cling to the short sleeve, and quite right she is; the woman with large, hands will look with pleasure at the long, tight sleeve with the point coming over the back of each hand, because she knows that no other kind makes her hands look so slender. A very tall, thin woman will approve the long sleeve hanging from the wrist but not so the short woman, as nothing takes away from her height more than pouches hanging where slender lines should be. The frilled elbow sleeves may be worn by every one. As to the shoulders, those who have once found the seamless shoulder becoming may wear it, and those who have never liked it nor found it becoming may have their sleeves set into the armholes.

THE PERSIAN TUNIC.

Quite a novelty which a few Parisiennes are allowing themselves is the Persian tunic. It is shaped much like any other tunic until it reaches this hem, and then it takes on a crinoline by means of a slender wire which runs all round and makes it stand out just a little from the skirt. Some women are not even using the wire but just have the tunic trimmed with a fluffy ruche. The idea is not so very daring after and in some very fragile material the effect can be charming. The material in one case was a lovely printed silk mousseline in rich Persian tones, and round the edge was a fluffy ruche of the same; in another case the materials was soft rose taffetas with an edging of silver fringe and ruching of silk; both looked very attractive.

THE FIRST RACE MEETING.

Sunday of mail week was the first race meeting of the season, and great interest was taken in the frocks and frills, for every one expected to see something new. The noticeable features were ratine coats and skirts, cream serge and black velvet costumes, blue serge and Scotch plaid. Obviously black and white will be worn as much as it has been for the last two seasons, and just as surely velvet will be a rage, especially with fur trimmings. There were numberless coats and skirts built much on the same lines as the ones we have seen for months, with just a little more width in the skirt and an inch or so more of length on to the coat. The most distinguished things were the long cream cloth coats trimmed with white fox or ermine, and worn with big black velvet hats trimmed with lovely plumes or aigrettes. With the coats and skirts white or light felt hats were the regular thing. Blue serge, trimmed with Scotch plaid and wool fringe, looked extremely well and the hats worn with such striking autumn suits were in the shape of toques trimmed either with smart feather fantasies or with ribbons put on in masses. The long dresses under the cloaks showed draperies, but evidently the cloaks were meant to be the dominant notes in the toilettes. Lovely fur stoles were swathed round slender figures, chiefly in ermine or Breitschwanz and one woman was wearing an ermine toque trimmed with one huge pale pink rose and a bunch of spiky aigrettes. A few women carried muffs, very huge and showing endless tails and lace and chiffon frills.

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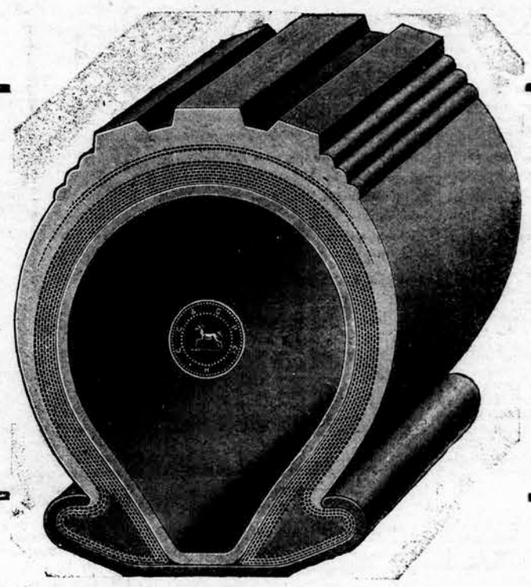

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MR. WHYMPER'S "VISIONS."

M. Georges Casella relates in the "Auto," a remarkable conversation with Mr. Edward Whymper at Chamonix, three days before his death. Mr. Whymper was apparently haunted to the last by the disaster of the first ascent of the Matterhorn in 1865. "I am seventy-two," he said, "and I am finished Every night, do you understand, I see my comrades of the Matterhorn disaster slipping on their backs, their arms outstretched, one after the other, in perfect order at equal distances—Croz the guide first, then Hadow, then Hudson, and lastly Douglas. Yes, I shall always see them slipping in order on their backs with their hands turned back, and I shall never see Zermatt again, where I spent my most a dent hours, nor my Matterhorn." It is not only young men who see "visions"; old men sometimes see them also.

LORD ROSEBERY'S PHRASES.

Lord Rosebery's references in his Rectorial address at St. Andrews University to Scotland as in some danger of becoming 'a spoon-fed nation" promises to have a vogue, at least in the North. His lordship is "privileged in phraseology," as Mr. Gladstone said of Mr. Disraeli, and has provided an unusually large number of quotable sayings. Among them may be recalled "pegging out claims for the future"; Mr. Kruger's "rural simplicity"; "a sane Imperialism," as opposed to "a wild-cat spirit of aggression"; "the cactus hedge" of the Indian frontier; the "three-years' radius" of County Council legislation; "the Bluebook and biscuit" student of political lore; and "the predominant partner."

THE "UMBRELLA SPEECH" AND OTHERS.

Lord Rosebery also put into circulation, if he did not invent, "the Grand Old Man." In 1895 he delivered in Edinburgh what was known as "the umbrella speech." He asked, "What is a Liberal? I remember the name Liberal is good enough for Mr. Gladstone and good enough for Mr. Bright; and I am quite willing to walk under an umbrella with these two gentlemen." In 1885, he protested that "no sacrilegious hand should dare to touch the sacred ark of Liberal unity." Some time afterwards the late Duke of Argyll asked if the sacred ark was at Dalmeny? Lord Rosebery replied that wherever the ark might be, he did not think it was to be found at Inveraray!

FROM JOHN CHURTON COLLINS'S NOTE-BOOK.

In the "Bodleian" are some extracts from the Notebook of John Churton Collins. One tells of a meeting with Browning when they talked about Christianity, which the poet did not put "on a level with any other Creed or Dogma, but thought it stood alone in unique greatness and importance." In a word, adds Mr. Collins, "he said that the world had seen nothing like Christianity—that its historical basis was of no importance—that it was the revelation of that God whom he had felt. We have—at least, he said, I have, a knowledge of a God within me. I know Him, He is here—pointing to his heart—and it matters little to me what tales you tell me about Him, I smile. I care nothing for any stories you tell me about Him, I know Him."

NO CRINOLINE REVIVAL.

Leading London fashion experts (writes a correspondent) are greatly amused at the seriousness with which a certain section of the Press is discussing the alleged "revival" of crinolines for autumn. As a matter of actual fact, we were never further from a return to the mode which, as—was it Disraeli?—said, provides the wearer with a satisfactory "sense of circumference." The "bobble" will continue in favour at least for another season. A few skirts are "full," but the fullness is imparted by flounces and not by crinoline. The suggestion for the dress "scare" we have experienced originated at Auteuil in the summer, when a few fashionable women wore three-flounced dresses at the races.

A CURIOUS HOBBY.

James Cook, janitor of the Medical Faculty, McGill University, Montreal, who was known to hundreds of doctors and students throughout the Dominion, died recently at the age of eighty-five. The Montreal "Star," in a glowing tribute to the departed janitor, relates a peculiar yarn: "He had one hobby—a gruesome hobby over which he chuckled, and over which deans and professors shivered. He collected the professional door-plates of deceased doctors and he looked on every doctor who became connected with the institution as a coming contributor to his collection. One of the first things he would do when a new professor was appointed was to ask him to bestow his door-plate on him when he died—for he had lived so long and through so many evolutions of McGill that he had come to look on himself as being the only indispensable part of the institution."

CHURCH COLDNESS.

A story is going the rounds which illustrates the "coldness" still to be found in some churches and chapels. A man sat through the service one Sunday morning wearing his hat. When requested to do so, he removed the hat smilingly. He was afterwards asked if he had worn the hat purposely or if it was merely absent-minded negligence. "No," said the man. "I have been attending this church regularly for nearly two years, and no one has ever spoken to me in all that time. I just thought I would leave my hat on my head to see if it would serve as an introduction to someone. I am glad to meet you."

THE PIONEERS OF AUSTRALIAN CRICKET.

Mr. Warner and his team left England on Friday in mail week. It is nearly fifty years since the first team of English cricketers left this country for Australia. As is sometimes the case nowadays, some difficulty seems to have been experienced in getting a team to undertake the trip, but eventually this was overcome, and in October, 1861, under the captaincy of one H. H. Stephenson, the team set sail for the Antipodes. There were no "ashes" to fight for in those days; indeed, these eleven cricketers seem to have been the pioneers of the game in Australia, for the matches are described as "exhibition" games and were played against odds, eighteen or twenty-two Colonials composing the sides that were pitted against the Englishman. The cost of sending a team abroad is always considerable, and we read that each member of this team had his passage out and home and all expenses paid, and in addition a sum of £150, the total expenses, something like £7,000, being paid by a Melbourne firm.

ARCHBISHOP ALEXANDER'S GRAVE.

"There is a green hill far away," one of the sweetest of the hymns written by Cecil Frances Alexander, was sung by the open grave of her husband, the late Archbishop of Armagh. Very beautiful was the scene, says a correspondent of the "British Weekly," as the white-robed choir led the singing, and all noble and peasant alike, joined in the simple but beautiful words. The late Primate is buried beside his wife in the Derry Cemetery, on a "slope of green access," overlooking the pleasant waters of the river Foyle, and shadowed by trees now clad in all the glory of autumn colouring.

Saturday, the 16th September, was the Jubilee of the British Post Office Savings Bank, but the time being inconvenient for any celebrations on a large scale, the Postmaster-General delayed the arrangement of any ceremony. The Post Office Savings Bank has at present 8,370,000 depositors accounts who have what are known as active accounts, there being in addition 3,460,000 dormant accounts. The average amount of deposits remaining to credit at the close of each year rose from £7,000,000 during 1863-68 to £27,000,000, in 1875-80. The total amount due to depositors at the end of last year was £168,890,000 irrespective of £26,000,000 of Government Stock.

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THE TWO SERVICES.

FOREIGN CONSTRUCTION.

Of the four German ships of the 1911 programme, all have been arranged for, three from contractors and one in a public yard. Italy's four ships have all been laid down, but one at least of those for Austria-Hungary is not yet on the stocks. In France, the last two ships, the "France" and the "Paris," have been given out to contract, and the Russian ships are not only in hand, but three have been launched. In this country the five ships of the 1911 programme have yet to be arranged for. The two to be built in the public yards will doubtless be begun as soon as the "Centurion" has been launched at Portsmouth and Devonport, while the increased financial provision for the three contract vessels seems to indicate that their keels will be laid well before the end of the financial year. It will be noticed that both in Germany and in England, there is time before March, 1915, to put in hand and complete ships of the 1912-13 programmes, but only if such vessels are laid down promptly at the accustomed dates, or if possible before the usual time. If Germany does not alter her present system, or her Navy Law, she will lay down two ships in the autumn of next year and complete them in the spring of 1915, but neither Italy nor Austria-Hungary are likely to have any more ready by that time. To maintain our relative position it would seem that at least four "Dreadnoughts" should be in our next year's programme. This would give a total in 1915 of thirty-six vessels, or ruling out the two Colonial cruisers, thirty-four, which is precisely the total of the "Dreadnoughts" of the Triple Alliance, plus a 10 per cent. margin for contingencies.

THE ADMIRALTY LIBRARY.

The Reading Room of the Admiralty Library, which was formally opened by Mr. McKenna on Wednesday afternoon of mail week, should before long prove an invaluable boon to everyone interested in the historical study of naval affairs. The improved housing of the library and the institution of a reading room may be considered on official recognition of that increased interest among naval officers in naval history and naval science which has been revealed by a number of inquiries at the Admiralty on the subject. It is due to the indefatigable labour of Mr. Perrin, the librarian, backed whole-heartedly by Sir Inigo Thomas, who in the early negotiations with the Treasury had the support and assistance of Lord Fisher, that every kind of difficulty had been surmounted, and the Library of the British Admiralty placed in a fair way to reach the level of similar establishments in the United States, France, and other Sea Powers, Mr. McKenna said truly it was not so long ago since the British tar, whether he walked the quarter-deck or hailed from the forecastle, was supposed to be fully equipped for his profession with practical experience gained at sea. It may also be said that it has taken many years to drive home the fact that a little "book learning" on naval historical matters is by no means a useless addition to that equipment. Captain Glascock, in the Naval Sketch Book, has more than one dig at the "March-o'-Mind" men, and in "Jack's Edition of Life at Sea," an amusing series of letters supposed to have been written from a frigate on the coast of Syria about 1840, the writer appears to apprehend a possible deteriorating effect from the introduction of ships' libraries in 1838. The speakers on Wednesday referred mainly to the use of the reading room by naval officers and those civilians whose interest in naval matters has so largely tended to widen the public knowledge about the service. One ventures, however, to express the hope that in the time to come to British blue-jackets may also be found using the library for the improvement of his mind.

THE FRENCH MANŒUVRES.

After the great review at Toulon, the French Fleet began its operations, which included two exercises of blockade, four engagements between squadrons, a navigation of the fleet in a fog which intervened, an exercise of long distance scouting, and maintaining contact with a friendly force at night, some steam tactics, and other exercises. There was no strategical scheme linking these operations together but the time did not sufficer and it was necessary to economise coal. The tactical manual is recent, and a writer in the "Moniteur de la Flotte" states that it is badly printed and that some parts of it are undergoing modifications. There appears thus to be some impression of instability of ideas and a tendency to confusion. The orders to the fleet were not always in agreement with the orders to the squadrons, and the orders to the squadrons were not all alike. Evidently the system is undergoing progressive developments, and it was an excellent plan to place the command alternately in the hands of the three vice-admirals commanding the squadrons. The fighting operations covered a large area, including several engagements, of which the writer says it is difficult to appreciate the character. Swift vessels circled round a fleet or portions of a fleet engaging it all the time in order to arrive at an advantageous position. "Would they have succeeded in reality?" It is evidently impossible to answer such questions without the reality of fire, but the writer says that these trials demonstrated the superiority of the line ahead, and that this point being decided, it remains only to say whether the line shall be divided, or be employed in the single form.

A NEW AEROPLANE GUN.

The experiments with the new 1-pounder aeroplane gun at Indian Head (Md.) proving grounds have demonstrated to the entire satisfaction of the naval ordnance experts that the design of the carriage of the weapon, permitting its elevation at any angle, is a complete success, reports the Washington "Army and Navy Register." Upon the receipt of an official report from the proving grounds at the close of the day, Rear-Admiral Nathan C. Twining, designer of the gun, and chief of the bureau of ordnance, expressed gratification at the result of the tests. Unloaded shells were used in the present experiments. The fuse of a loaded shell is so sensitive, ordnance experts say, that explosion would result immediately upon contact with an airship, even though it grazed only a wing and would disable or demolish the aeroplane and probably kill the aviator. The tests were made by Lieutenant Commander J. H. Holden, Inspector of Ordnance at Indian Head. The gun was altered with every shot, until ten rounds had been fired. The gun was swing on its turret so as to cover a quarter of the horizon and discharged at angles ranging from 60 to 85 degrees. The gun was then arranged to point at an angle of 75 degrees. Then the final volley of the day—five shots fired in rapid succession at a imaginary aeroplane—was discharged. From these tests the fact was deduced that the new aero gun could, in warfare, keep up continuous firing at the rate of twelve shots a minute. On another occasion the maximum range of 18,000 feet was reached when 50 rounds were fired and when the gun was elevated at an angle of 85 degrees. For 10,000 feet the shot sped with accuracy. Beyond that distance some of its velocity was lost by reason of the air currents, and the shell dropped into the Potomac 1,500 feet away from the spot at which the experts had expected it to fall. Naval ordnance experts believe that a three-inch gun, which will be developed from this one-pounder, will shoot several miles, or 89,960 feet, into the air. Before long, it is said, American warships will be equipped with another battery of guns to fight any hostile invaders who may come by the upper-storey route.

THE ARMY VETERINARY REPORT.

The statistical and general report of the Army Veterinary Service for 1910, which has recently been published, does not contain any information of a peculiarly startling nature. It exhibits the usual endless array of percentages, and much credit is due to the zealous industry of those whose duty it is to compile them. For reference and comparison they doubtless have their uses, as well as affording a means for the detection of weake spots in our system of horse mangement. Though the wastage of horses is a fraction higher than the average, admissions to treatment were very decidedly below the mean of the last five years, those of the Household Cavalry showing a decrease of over 31 per cent, against which however, at the other end of the scale, are those at the Remount Depots, which show an increase of over 27 per cent. The report, rather unwisely, does nothing to explain these great, differences, but those acquainted with the daily work of mounted units are well aware of the varying views held by different veterinary surgeons and regimental officers as to the desirability of treating minor ailments in the sick lines or in the troop stables Wastage—namely, losses from deaths, destructions and castings for disease is also highest in the Remount Depots, the figure being 15 per cent. As in the last year, the greatest number of deaths was due to diseases of the digestive system.

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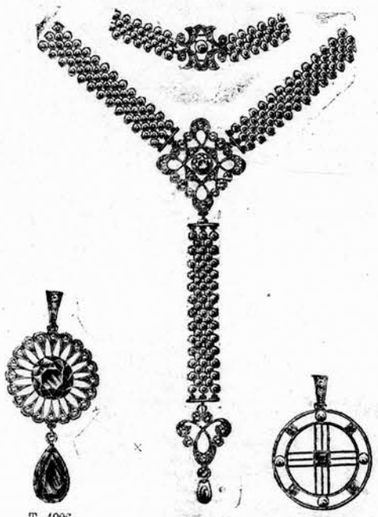

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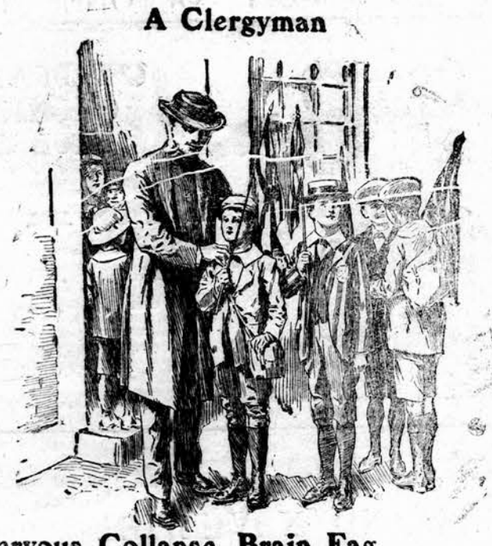

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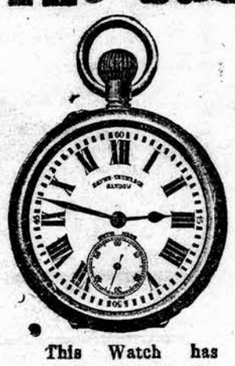

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